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PRAXIS LATINA PRIMARIA:

A HANDBOOK OF QUESTIONS AND EXERCISES

FOR DAILY USE WITH THE

PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER.

BY

THE REV. JOHN DAY COLLIS, D.D.

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PREFACE.

THIS BOOK is an adaptation of the last Editions of my Praxis Latina, Parts I. and II., to the new Public School Latin Primer. It forms a Handbook of Questions and Exercises for daily use; and it will I trust, save much time and trouble both to Teacher and Pupil, economising the time of the former and directing the efforts of the latter.

The large print is meant for beginners, the smaller for more advanced Pupils. The retranslation of the Examples in Syntax forms an easy Introduction to Latin Prose, either for writing or vivâ voce.

As no answers are contained in this Handbook, Examination Papers can be formed from it at a

moment's notice, by simply indicating questions here and there to be answered.

My 'Praxis Graeca, Parts I. and II.,' are similar in plan. They are especially adapted to Wordsworth's Greek Grammar, but may be used with any other.

JOHN DAY COLLIS, D.D.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF KING EDWARD THE SIXTH,
BROMSGROVE: *January* 1867.

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PRAXIS LATINA PRIMARIA.

DIVISION I.—ETYMOLOGY.

N.B.—Beginners to answer the large print only.

I. The Letters and Parts of Speech. § 1-9.

1. How many letters are there in Latin? What English letter does not exist in Latin? Name the vowels. Distinguish capital and cursive.
2. Explain the meaning, and give the derivation, of the words—*Grammar, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, Prosody, Vowel, Consonant.*
3. What are the three divisions of consonants? State what letters are included in each class.
4. Give a list of the diphthongs. What is the meaning of the name? What is their quantity?
5. What marks are used to distinguish long, short, and doubtful vowels?
6. Name the parts of speech. Describe them.
7. Which of them are declinable? Which undeclinable?
8. How are nouns divided?

9. Name the stops.
10. What does a substantive express? How divided?
11. What does an adjective express?
12. What is the derivation of the word *pronoun*? What does it stand for?

II. Parts of Speech. § 9–11.

1. What does a verb express?
2. Distinguish between subject and predicate; subject, copula, and complement. What is the predicate made up of? Examples of each.
3. Explain the term *apposite*.
4. To what questions does an adverb give the answer?
5. Derivation of *Preposition*? Why so called?
6. Derivation of *Conjunction*? Why so called?
7. Derivation of *Interjection*? Why so called?
8. Is there any article in Latin?
9. Which parts of speech have flexion? Which are without flexion?
10. Explain *flexion, inflexion, declension, conjugation.*
11. What are the accidents of a noun? Of a verb?
12. Explain *stem, suffix, character, root, root-character.*
13. How is the stem of a noun discerned?
14. Where is the stem of a verb shown?

Translate into Latin—

1. *King.* 2. *The vast sea.* 3. *Thou, this hand.* 4. *Men sing.* 5. *Death is nigh.* 6. *Crœsus, King of the Lydians.* 7. *Run hither now quickly.* 8. *At the door.* 9. *Sheep and birds.* 10. *Lo, it snows.*

III. Declension of Nouns. § 12–18.

1. How is the substantive declined? How the adjective?
2. How many numbers are there?
3. Name the cases.* To what questions do they answer?
4. Name the genders. When is a substantive called common, as to gender?
5. How many declensions of substantives are there? How are they known?
6. What cases of neuters are the same? Is this true of the plural as well as the singular? How do they end in the plural?
7. What cases are always the same in the plural?

First Declension.—A-Nouns.

8. What cases end in a diphthong?
9. What cases end in a consonant?
10. Give the terminations of all the cases, singular and plural.
11. Put into Latin, and name the cases—

1. *Who gave? A man.*
2. *O man.*
3. *Whom see I? A man.*
4. *Whose gift? A man's.*
5. *To whom given? To a man.*
6. *By whom given? By a man.*

* Old order, N. G. D. Acc. V. Ab.; New order, NVAcc. GDAb. Repeat the last formula, just as printed, five or six times. Remember, the three first are the three cases that are the same in *regnum*.

12. What is the derivation of—

1. syllable.	2. diphthong.	3. puncta.
4. comma.	5. colon.	6. grammar.
7. liquid.	8. consonant.	9. inflexion.
10. declension.	11. conjugation.	12. accidence.

13. What verbs of the first conjugation make the perfect in *ui*?

14. What irregularities occur in the conjugation of—

1. juvo.	2. sto.	3. do.
4. lavo.	5. neco.	6. poto.

Mark the quantities of the vowels in these verbs.

IV. First Declension—(*continued*). § 18.

1. Decline—

N. Mensa et janua,	*A table and a gate.*
V. Mensa et janua,	O table and O gate,
&c.	&c.

2. What is the favourite letter of the first declension? In what cases does it not occur?

3. What is the difference between the nominative and the ablative singular?

4. Give the accusative singular and plural of

1. causa.	2. aqua.	3. fabŭla.
4. rana.	5. turba.	6. puella.

And the dative singular and genitive plural of

7. contumelia.	8. penna.	9. poēta.
10. sylva.	11. vacca.	12. epistŏla.

Give the exact English of these words.

5. Decline the Greek names Ænēās, Thēsēidēs, Cybĕlē, and state in what respect they differ from the ordinary forms of the first declension.
6. Decline in the singular—

N. Rana,	vacca	et	aquĭla,
a frog,	*a cow*	*and*	*an eagle.*

7. Decline in the plural—

N. Fœminæ,	puellæ	et	rosæ,
women,	*girls*	*and*	*roses.*

8. What cases in this declension have the same termination?

V. Second Declension.—O-Nouns. § 19, 20, 21.

1. Give examples, with the nominative and genitive singular, of words ending in *er, us,* and *um,* stating the usual genders of these terminations.
2. In what respects do *puer* and *magister* differ from *dominus,* and from each other?
3. How does *regnum* differ from the others? What do you know of all neuter nouns?
4.

Socer,	gener,	armĭger,
adulter,	vesper,	signĭfer,

like puer, keep the *e* in the oblique cases; decline the three first in the plural, the three last in the singular.
5. Decline liber, *a book,* like magister; and Liber, *Bacchus,* in the singular, and lĭberi, *children,* in the plural, like puer.

6. What is the vocative singular of

1. magister.	2. puer.	3. regnum.
4. fīlius.	5. genius.	6. Mercŭrius.
7. Caius.	8. Georgius.	9. Pompeius.

7. Decline *Deus* and *vir*.

8. How is the vocative of *filius* formed? Is it really an exception to *dominus*?

---

9. Give all the rules for the vocative; when only does it differ, in any declension, from the nominative?

10. What words in *er* keep the *e* in the oblique cases?

11. Decline together—

1. unus filius et una filia.
2. duo filii et duæ filiæ.
3. tres Dî et ambo viri.

12. *a*. What are the two neuter nouns of the second declension ending in *us*?

b. What noun of this declension ending in *us* is sometimes masculine, sometimes neuter?

c. What is the difference between pomus and pomum, malus and malum, pirus and pirum, buxus and buxum?

d. Mention some feminine nouns of this declension.

13. Decline Delos, colon, Athos, Orpheus, and Achilleus.

14. What cases do cupressus, ficus, laurus, and pinus borrow from the fourth declension?

15. What is there irregular in any part of—

1. morior. 2. orior. 3. patior.

16. Explain the meaning, and give any irregularities that

occur in the conjugation of the following neuter-passives:—

1. vāpulo.	2. exŭlo.	3. fio.	4. vēneo.
5. audeo.	6. fido.	7. gaudeo.	8. ŏleo

VI. SECOND DECLENSION—(*continued*). § 19.

1. Decline—

1.	*N.* Lupus et agnus, *a wolf and a lamb*;			
	V. lupe et agne, *O wolf and O lamb*, &c.			
2.	*N. V.* Gener et Deus,			
	A. Deum et generum, &c.			
3.	*N. V.* Liber,	vincŭlum	et	ager;
	A. librum	vinculum	et	agrum, &c.
4.	*N.* Taurus,	cervus	et	pratum;
	V. taure	cerve	et	pratum, &c.

2. Decline—

1.	*N.* Filius,	filia	et	folium;
2.	*N.* Vir,	regnum	et	Dea;
3.	*N.* Equus et equa,			Stagnum et aqua.

3. Give the case, number, declension, and gender of—

1. puĕris.	2. vĭro.	3. dŏmĭnĕ.
4. vaccæ.	5. rānārum.	6. agros.
7. gĕnĕrum.	8. Cai.	9. libro.
10. lībĕrīs.	11. lībĕri.	12. regni.

4. What difference in gender, case, and quantity is there between words of the first and second declension, ending in *a*?

THIRD DECLENSION. § 20, 21.

5. What are the two divisions of this declension? What are the characters of the two divisions?

6. Explain *parisyllable, imparisyllable.*
7. What are the terminations of the genitive singular, dative and accusative plural, of the third declension?
8. Decline—

1. judex et ætas.	2. ætas et leo.
3. leo et virgo.	4. virgo et lex.
5. lex et pes.	6. pes et amor.

9. Decline—

1. lex, pes et amor.	2. amor et pater.
3. pater, mater et frater.	4. frater et soror.

10. Decline the following neuter nouns, making the abl. sing. in *i*, the nom., acc., and voc. plur. in *ia*;

mare et animal, altāre et laqueāre.
sea and animal, altar and ceiling.

---

11. Decline the following, giving the nominative and genitive in both numbers, where possible:—

1. pecus (2.)	2. caput.	3. rus.
4. iter.	5. bos.	6. calcar.
7. Jupiter.	8. os (2.)	9. senex.
10. Phryx.	11. mos.	12. jecur.

12. Mention any words that have two forms of the accusative singular, or make that case in *im*.
13. Give the vocative, accusative, and genitive singular of—

1. æther.	2. aer.	3. Macĕdō.
4. Sappho.	5. Dido.	6. Tiberis.
7. Thyrsis.	8. Nereis.	9. Erinnys.
10. Atlas.	11. Thales.	12. Pericles.

14. Mention all the varieties of inflexion in Achilles.
15. Form patronymics from—

1. Æneas, *m.*	2. Æneas, *f.*	3. Tyndarus, *m.*
4. Tyndarus, *f.*	5. Neleus, *m.*	6. Neleus, *f.*
7. Peleus, *f.*	8. Cecrops, *m.*	9. Atlas, *m.*
10. Atlas, *f.*	11. Telamon, *m.*	12. Telamon, *f.*

16. What are the nominatives and gender of—

1. vasis.	2. asses.	3. gigantĭbus.
4. pulveris.	5. vulneris.	6. lites.
7. ossa.	8. Opuntis.	9. operĭbus.
10. Tirynthis.	11. supellectilis.	12. onȳchis.

17. What verbs of the second conjugation make *evi*, and of the third make *ivi*, in the perfect?
18. Give the chief tenses of—

1. arcesso.	2. lino.	3. sino.
4. sero (2.)	5. quæro.	6. tero.
7. peto.	8. nosco.	9. gigno.
10. pono.	11. meto.	12. texo.

VII. Third Declension—(*continued*). § 21.

1. Decline—

1. nomen et opus.	2. opus et caput.
3. caput et fulgur.	4. fulgur et crus.
5. crus et robur.	6. robur et corpus.

2. Decline together—

1. nomen, opus et caput.
2. fulgur, crus, et robur.
3. opus, corpus et caput.

3. Decline—

1. ovis et nubes.
2. nubes et dens.
3. dens et tussis.
4. dens et os.
5. os et mare.
6. mare et calcar.

4. Decline together—

1. os, mare et animal.
2. pastor, avis et pater.
3. nox, gens, radix et pecus (ŭdis); all feminine.
4. nomen, tempus et pecus (ŏris); all neuter.
5. mare, altare et laqueare; all neuter.

5. Go through the singular of—

1. lac, lactis, *neut.*
2. cor, cordis, *neut.*
3. vas, vāsis, *neut.*
4. vas, vădis, *masc.*
5. caro, carnis, *fem.*
6. ver, vēris, *neut.*
7. honor, honōris, *masc.*
8. mas, măris, *masc.*
9. pes, pĕdis, *masc.*
10. æquor, æquŏris, *neut.*
11. miles, mīlĭtis, *masc.*
12. urbs, urbis, *fem.*

6. Go through the plural of—

1. flos, floris, *masc.*
2. pax, pacis, *fem.*
3. pecus, pecŭdis, *fem.*
4. dux, ducis, *masc.*
5. vox, vocis, *fem.*
6. pecus, pecŏris, *neut.*
7. os, ossis, *neut.*
8. os, oris, *neut.*
9. mus, muris, *masc.*
10. grex, gregis, *masc.*
11. nix, nivis, *fem.*
12. pars, partis, *fem.*

7. Decline—

N. V. soror, uxor et mulier.
A. sorōrem, uxōrem et muliĕrem, &c.

8. Give the genitive singular, and accusative plural, of—

1. quies.	2. gigas.	3. laus.
4. lumen.	5. hospes.	6. caput.
7. iter.	8. cinis.	9. judex.
10. jecur.	11. salus.	12. conjux.

9. Are there any terminations in the third declension the same as any in the first or second? if so, distinguish between them.

---

10. Decline together hora, nox, mensis, annus, et dies. What is the gender of dies?

11. What are the feminine nouns formed from—

1. equus.	2. magister.	3. victor.
4. Persa.	5. Phœnix.	6. leo.
7. rex.	8. Cres.	9. Tros.
10. Laco.	11. Libys.	12. Thrax.

12. What is the genitive of—

1. Ulixes.	2. Anio.	3. Perseus.
4. barbitos.	5. Pessinus.	6. tripus.
7. Œdipus.	8. bombyx.	9. locuples.
10. senatus.	11. Sardis.	12. vires.

13. *a.* Mention some words which have no plural.
b. What is the difference between the singular and plural of copia, ludus, castrum, and ædes?

14. Have proper names any plural?

15. What is the English of the following plurals, without a singular?—

1. majores.	2. libĕri.	3. procĕres.
4. manes.	5. viscera.	6. fauces.
7. arma.	8. exuviæ.	9. mœnia.
10. ambāges.	11. indutiæ.	12. inferiæ.

16. State what is the difference between balneum and balneæ, epulum and epulæ?

17. Give the chief tenses of—

1. cupio.	2. rapio.	3. sapio.
4. luo.	5. solvo.	6. volvo.
7. eo.	8. queo.	9. salio.
10. sepelio.	11. strepo.	12. soleo.

18. From what verbs do the following come?—

1. jussi.	2. luxere.	3. arsisti.
4. risimus.	5. ausi simus.	6. alsit.
7. tersistis.	8. urserant.	9. mansi.
10. hæseramus.	11. torsere.	12. gavisi.

VIII. Fourth and Fifth Declensions. § 23.

1. Give the terminations of the cases in these two declensions.

2. Are there any neuter nouns in these declensions? If so, state in what respects they differ from masculines and feminines in inflexion.

3. Domus, *a house*, is thus declined:—

	Singular.	*Plural.*
N. V.	Domŭs,	domūs.
Acc.	domum,	domus *or* domos.
Gen.	domûs,	domuum *or* domorum.
Dat.	domui *or* domo,	domibus.
Abl.	domo,	domibus.

The genitive domi means *at home*, as domi tuæ, at *your home*.

To what declensions do the forms domo, domorum, domui, domuum, and domos belong?

Explain the memorial line,

Tolle *me, mu, mi, mis,* si declinare *domus* vis.

4. The following words take *ŭbus* instead of *ibus* in the dative and ablative plural:—

arcus,	tribus,	artus,
specus,	portus,	partus,
quercus	et	acus,
veru	et	lacus.

Give the exact English of the dative plural of these words.

5. Decline in the singular

currus, manus et gradus.

And in the plural

versus, lusus et exercitus.

6. Decline the plural of

cornu, genu et veru.

7. Decline in the singular—

N. V. Res, dies et spes.

And the two first in the plural.

8. Decline together

manus, 4. pars, 3. et res, 5.

IX. Miscellaneous Praxis on the Five Declensions.

1. What terminations have the fourth and fifth declensions in common with words of the other declensions?

2. Show by examples that the vocative in all the declensions is almost invariably the same as the nominative; mention all the instances in which it is not so.

3. Prove by examples that almost all accusatives singular end in *m*, plural in *s*.

4. Give the terminations of the genitive singular and plural in all the declensions.

5. What is the commonest termination?

6. If a word ends in *æ*, *am*, *ē*, *ûs*, *ēbus*, *uum*, *ium*, *ei*, or *u*, to what declension and what case or cases may it be instantly referred?

7. Give the gender, number, case, and declension of—

1. dolōribus.	2. rerum.	3. matre.
4. faciem.	5. campos.	6. capĭta.
7. gregi.	8. lapĭdum.	9. lusûs.
10. foliōrum.	11. exercitui.	12. epistŏlis.

8. Give the genitive singular, and the nominative and ablative plural, of—

1. forma.	2. flamma.	3. puer.
4. ager.	5. folium.	6. genu.
7. pars.	8. civis.	9. exercĭtus.
10. leo.	11. poēta.	12. facies.

---

9. What is the declension and gender of—

1. calendæ.	2. idus.	3. Bacchanalia.
4. Nundinæ.	5. Veii.	6. Gades.
7. Leuctra.	8. Delphi.	9. Alpes.
10. Tempe.	11. Taÿgeta.	12. fides.

Mark the quantities of the vowels in questions 9 to 15.

10. What is the difference of meaning between the singular and plural of—

1. aqua.	2. carcer.	3. copia.
4. comitium.	5. gratia.	6. impedimentum.
7. ludus.	8. natalis.	9. opis (*no nom.*)
10. pars.	11. rostrum.	12. tabula.

11. Decline—

1. Respublica et jusjurandum.
2. Bos, taurus et equa.
3. Jupiter, Juno, Mars et Apollo.

12. Translate—

1. coronam auream, libram pondo.
2. quinquagena pondo data consulibus.
3. torques aureus, duo pondo.
4. corona aurea pondo ducentûm.

13. What cases occur of—

1. dapis.	2. frugis.	3. fors.	4. fidium.
5. impete.	6. ope.	7. vicem.	8. vis.
9. preces.	10. verbera.	11. jussu.	12. sponte.

14. Give the chief tenses of—

1. nubo.	2. flecto.	3. necto.	4. pecto.
5. amplector.	6. figo.	7. fido.	8. findo.
9. rego.	10. tego.	11. lego.	12. sugo.

15. What are the imperatives of—

1. dīco.	2. dūco.	3. facio.	4. fero.
5. fio.	6. eo.	7. no.	8. do.
9. sto.	10. conficio.	11. confero.	12. edūco.

X. The Five Declensions together.

1. What cases end alike in—

1. mensa.	2. Æneas.	3. dominus.
4. magister.	5. regnum.	6. Deus.
7. nubes.	8. civis.	9. leo.
10. mare.	11. opus.	12. gradus.

Is there any means of distinguishing them?

2. What different cases may the following be? State the declensions.

1. genu.	2. arcubus.	3. domus.
4. res.	5. exercitus.	6. animalia.
7. serpentes.	8. caput.	9. homĭnes.
10. filii.	11. pueris.	12. Anchīsæ.

3. Decline—

1. mensa,	dominus	et	nubes.
2. magister,	civis	et	gradus.
3. leo,	res	et	Ænēas.
4. fluctus,	spes	et	puer.
5. dies,	liber	et	virgo.

4. Decline these neuters thus: 1. *N. V. A.*; 2. *G.*; 3. *D.* & *Ab.*:—

1. regnum,	poēma	et	genu.
2. mare,	fluvium	et	flumen.
3. animal,	folium	et	altāre.
4. cornu,	iter	et	caput.
5. pecus,	veru	et	vulnus.

5. Decline the following proper names in the singular only :—

1. Virgilius, 2.	2. Cicero, 3.	3. Livius, 2.
4. Jupiter, 3.	5. Ister, 2.	6. Rhenus, 2.
7. Lydia, 1.	8. Tiber, 3.	9. Horatius, 2.
10. Pallas, 3.	11. Cæsar, 3.	12. Carthāgo, 3.

6. Decline in the plural only—

1. Athenæ.	2. Alpes.	3. Thebæ.
4. Philippi.	5. Cyclōpes.	6. Gabii.

7. Decline together in the singular—

1. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, dux.
2. Marcus Tullius Cicero, orātor.
3. Quintus Horatius Flaccus, poēta.
4. Titus Livius et Julius Cæsar.
5. Persius, Juvenālis, Tacĭtus et Sallustius.

8. Decline in the singular—

1. homo et vir.	2. puer et puella.
3. pater et soror.	4. mater et avus.
5. res et spes.	6. liber et Liber.

And in the plural—

7. filius et filia.	8. viri et vires.
9. mensa et mensis.	10. Vĕnus et vēna.
11. cornu et veru.	12. pecus, ŏris and ŭdis.

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9. What is the plural of—

1. carbasus.	2. cœlum.	3. frenum.
4. rastrum.	5. ostrea.	6. sibilus.
7. Tartarus.	8. balneum.	9. epulum.
10. locus.	11. jocus.	12. pecus.

Have any of these two forms?

10. Give the chief tenses of—

1. fingo.	2. figo.	3. fundo.	4. fio.
5. fligo.	6. fluo.	7. coquo.	8. traho.
9. veho.	10. vivo.	11. struo.	12. divido.

11. Give the perfect active and passive of—

1. claudo.	2. mitto.	3. quatio.	4. como.
5. premo.	6. gero.	7. uro.	8. fulcio.
9. haurio.	10. sancio.	11. vinco.	12. vincio.

XI. The Five Declensions together (*continued*).

Give the Latin of the following words, writing after them the case, number, and gender:—

1.

1. poets.	2. from a fight.	3. to a table.
4. by cows.	5. O frogs.	6. to daughters.
7. O girls.	8. of flames.	9. beauty, *acc.*
10. a letter, *acc.*	11. letters, *acc.*	12. of tables.

2.

1. of a leaf.	2. O Lord.	3. O masters.
4. of boys.	5. kingdom, *acc.*	6. books, *nom.*
7. O God.	8. of gods.	9. to a bull.
10. to men.	11. by sons.	12. of a field.

3.

1. to a cloud.	2. of citizens.	3. a lion, *acc.*
4. to virgins.	5. of ages.	6. O companion.
7. of serpents.	8. sea.	9. from an animal.
10. works, *acc.*	11. by a river.	12. to a work.

4.

1. by steps.	2. of a knee.	3. of knees.
4. by oaks.	5. in a house.	6. ports, *acc.*
7. O tribes.	8. spits.	9. in houses.
10. of waves.	11. fruits.	12. of a house.

5.

1. of faces.	2. to hope.	3. from a thing.
4. of faith.	5. of days.	6. by faces.
7. a day, *acc.*	8. things, *acc.*	9. hope, *acc.*
10. to things.	11. by faith.	12. to a face.

6.

1. in the sea.	2. sons, *acc.*	3. suns, *acc.*
4. of flesh.	5. by daughters.	6. to mares.
7. of blood.	8. of an ox.	9. of leaves.
10. men, *acc.*	11. O wolf.	12. to lambs.

XII. Anomalies of the Noun. § 25.

[N.B.—Exercises XII. to the end of XVI. had best be omitted by beginners.]

1. Nouns used in singular only—

Blood, sky, plebeian-order, justice, spring, gold, common folk, childhood.

2. In plural only—

Ghosts, purse, household-gods, riches, cradle, trifles, thanks, arms, functions, huts, feast of Flora.

3. Changing their meaning in the plural—

Exertion, working-people.

4. Defective in case—

Feast, fruit, help, prayer, change.

What cases are wanting in these? How do they end in the plural?

5. Explain *Heteroclites*, with examples.

6. Explain *Heterogenea*, with examples.

Jest, place, bit, harrow.

7. Decline—

vis, vir et domus.

8. What is the English of *domi*? *domi tuæ*?

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9. Give the chief tenses of the following reduplicated verbs:—

1. pungo. 2. tango. 3. tundo.

What is there irregular in—

1. cello. 2. sisto. 3. tollo.

10. What is the perfect of—

1. bibo. 2. findo. 3. scindo. 4. fero.

What would the perfect of these verbs be, if they were regularly reduplicated?

11. How are reduplicated verbs affected in composition?

12. What is the perfect of any compound forms of do, disco, posco, sto, and sometimes curro?

XIII. Gender of Nouns. § 26, 27, 28.

1. How is the gender of a Latin noun shown?
2. Which are always masculine? which mostly so?
3. Which are always feminine? which mostly so?

4. Which are always neuter?
5. Mention some that are common to either sex.
6. Which of these are rarely found feminine? which rarely masculine?
7. Is there any distinction of usage as to their gender in singular and plural?

Artificer, worker, guest, seer, new-comer, witness, citizen, inhabitant, parent, priest (or *priestess*), *guardian, avenger, young man* (or *woman*), *infant, informer, judge, heir, companion, guide, chief, burgess, husband* (or *wife*), *hostage, bird, interpreter, author, exile, ox* (or *cow*), *deer, mole, tiger, crane, dog, snake, serpent, swine.*

8. State the general rule for gender in the first declension. What terminations are masculine? gender of *Hadria* and *poeta*?
9. State the general rules for gender in the second declension.
10. Mention some feminines, and all the neuters, in *-us.*
11. Give the Latin of—

Paunch, bear-constellation, canvas, distaff, ground, vine-leaf, winnowing-fan, pear-tree, sapphire, sea, poison, common-folk.

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12. Give the chief tenses of—

1. adjuvo.	2. lavo.	3. prandeo.	4. sedeo.
5. video.	6. caveo.	7. faveo.	8. foveo.
9. paveo.	10. conniveo.	11. ferveo.	12. moveo.

marking the quantities.

13. Also of—

1. ico.	2. vinco.	3. accendo.	4. cudo.
5. defendo.	6. fundo.	7. ēdo.	8. ĕdo.
9. prehendo.	10. ago.	11. cogo.	12. dego.

XIV. Gender in the Third Declension. § 29.

1. What are the terminations of masculine nouns of the third declension?

2. Put into Latin, giving the genders—

   1. *Spade, order, pirate, hinge, margin.*
   2. *Weevil, bat, poniard, staff, butterfly, ternion, sice.*
   3. *Echo, flesh.*
   4. *Tree, surface* (or *sea*), *marble* (or *sea*), *heart.*
   5. *Whetstone, dowry.*
   6. *Osier, maple, stripe, spring, truffle, teat* (or *fertility*), *carcase, pepper, journey, poppy.*
   7. *Fetter, mat, reward, sheaf, rest, crop, copper.*

3. Give the genitive, gender, and English of—

1. carbăsus.	2. ligo.	3. papilio.
4. caro.	5. cor.	6. dos.
7. os (2).	8. acer.	9. merces.

4.

10. humus.	11. pelagus.	12. cardo.
13. marmor.	14. cos.	15. cadaver.
16. iter.	17. compes.	18. æs.

5. Give the chief tenses of—

1. frango.	2. lĕgo.	3. vello.	4. ĕmo.
5. rumpo.	6. relinquo.	7. verto.	8. căpio.
9. făcio.	10. jăcio.	11. vĕnio.	12. vēneo.

6. Give the meaning and chief tenses of the following deponents :—

1. făteor.	2. misereor.	3. reor.
4. amplector.	5. apiscor.	6. comminiscor.
7. expergiscor.	8. fatiscor.	9. fruor.
10. grădior.	11. irascor.	12. labor.

XV. *The same continued.* § 29.

1. What are the feminine terminations in the third declension?

2. Put into Latin, giving the genders—

1. *River, axle, stalk, hill, hind-leg, hair, bundle, bellows, bludgeon, fire, circle* (or *world*), *sword, bread, fish, doorpost, month, brand, talon, canal, lever, worm, birthday, stone, blood, cucumber, nets, rows* (of vines), *ghosts, dormouse.*
2. *Path, thorn, rope, end, collar, dust, cinder.*
3. *Adamant, elephant, male, giant, as, bail, vessel.*
4. *Shears, law, death, furniture, pumice, tile, bolt, basalt, sorrel.*
5. *Arch, phœnix, cup.*
6. *Fountain, mountain, iron, dropsy, griffin, bridge, cable, torrent, tooth, client, one-third part, trident, west, east.*
7. *Boar-pig, scimetar.*

3. Give the genitives, gender, and English of—

1. collis.	2. finis.	3. adamas.
4. lex.	5. calix.	6. pons.
7. tridens.	8. verres.	9. orbis.
10. supellex.	11. dens.	12. mensis.
13. torquis.	14. ignis.	15. lapis.
16. ensis.	17. silex.	18. phœnix.

4. Distinguish vas, vadis, from vas, vasis; os, ossis, from os, oris; bidens, masc. and fem.

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5. Give the chief parts, and the meaning of—

1. lŏquor.	2. mŏrior.	3. nanciscor.
4. nascor.	5. nĭtor.	6. oblĭviscor.
7. păciscor.	8. pătior.	9. prŏficiscor.
10. quĕror.	11. reminiscor.	12. sĕquor.

6. Also of—

1. ulciscor.	2. utor.	3. vescor.
4. assentior.	5. experior.	6. mētior.
7. opperior.	8. ordior.	9. orior.
10. confiteor.	11. aggredior.	12. perpetior.

XVI. Gender of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Declensions. § 29, 30, 31.

1. What are the chief neuter terminations in the third declension?
2. Give the Latin of

1. *Bran, turtle-dove, vulture, thief.*
2. *Land, slavery, youth, safety, old-age, virtue, anvil, marsh.*

3. *Beast.*
4. *Hare, mouse.*
5. *Mullet, consul, salt, sun, boxer*
6. *Kidney, spleen, comb, dolphin, woodcock.*
7. *Gorgon, linen, kingfisher.*

3. Give the genitives, gender, and English of—

1. salus.	2. lepus.	3. consul.
4. servitus.	5. tellus.	6. ren.
7. mus.	8. sal.	9. incus.
10. sol.	11. Gorgon.	12. pecten.

4. Distinguish between pecus, fem. and neut., lepŏris and lepōris.
5. What did the Romans mean by calling a man homo trium litterarum?
6. What are the feminine nouns of the fourth declension?
7. What variety is there in dies?

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8. Explain how pure verbs of the third conjugation, like capio, differ from rego.
9. What are frequentative, inceptive, and desiderative verbs? Give examples.
10. What irregularities occur in any of the compounds of sum? Explain the formation of possum, absens, and præsens.
11. What tenses of volo, malo, and nolo have irregular persons?
12. Give the 3rd singular and 2nd plural of all the tenses of eo. How does it differ from other verbs of the fourth conjugation?
13. In what respects is fero irregular? from what verbs does it borrow any part?

14. What parts does fio borrow from facio? what is the quantity of the *i* in various parts of fio? Write down the present indicative, with the quantities marked.

15. Which of the following have, and which have not, an imperative mood?

1. possum.	2. volo.	3. nolo.
4. malo.	5. eo.	6. fero.
7. fio.	8. feror.	9. duco.

Go through the imperatives, where existing.

16. In what respects is ĕdo irregular? How does it differ from ēdo? How does it resemble sum?

XVII. Declension of Adjectives. § 32, 33.

1. Decline the singular of bonus and melior; and the plural of tristis and niger.

2. To what declensions of substantives do the following belong in each gender?

1. mal-us, a, um.	2. facil-is, e.	3. meli-or, us.
4. dives.	5. un-us, a, um.	6. plus.
7. tener, a, um.	8. audax.	9. prior.
10. pej-or, us.	11. niger, a, um.	12. senex.

3. Decline—

1. acer, acris, acre, and 2. celer, celĕris, celĕre.

State in what respect they differ from tristis and melior.

4. How do unus and alius differ from bonus in inflexion, and niger from tener?

5. Decline at length—

1. alter.	2. uter.	3. uterque.
4. senex.	5. major.	6. anceps.

6. unus, solus, totus, ullus,
uter, alter, neuter, nullus,
aliusque, in genitivo
ius dant, *i* in dativo.

Mention the forms which differ from bonus.

7. Has felix more than one termination in any of its cases?

8. When is the plural of unus used?

9. How are adjectives compounded with gero and fero declined?

10. What is the peculiarity of dexter?

11. Give the Latin of—

1. dear.	2. free.	3. sick.
4. doubtful.	5. torn.	6. frequent.
7. bad.	8. wretched.	9. beautiful.
10. pale.	11. rough.	12. sacred.
13. bolder.	14. haughty.	15. brisk.
16. knightly.	17. wise.	18. easy.

---

12. Give the genitive singular and plural of acer, celer, niger, miser, and dexter.

13. Decline—

1. uterque vir, utraque pars, utrumque vulnus.
2. alter ille homo, altera ista fœmina, unum et alterum genus.
3. omnes Asiæ regiones, sola consulum potestas, aliud Jovis fulmen.

14. Also—

1. acer eques et idem melior dux.
2. idem qui, eadem quæ, ĭdem quod.
3. bonus, melior, optimus, *masc. sing.*
   multus, plus, plurimus, *fem. sing.*
   parvus, minor, minimus, *neut. sing.*
   senex, senior, maximus natu, *in the plur.*

15. What superlatives end in *-rimus* and *-limus*?

16. What verbs of the first and second conjugation are reduplicated in the perfect?

17. Give the chief tenses of the following reduplicating verbs:—

1. cado.	2. cædo.	3. cano.	4. curro.
5. disco.	6. fallo.	7. pango.	8. parco.
9. pario.	10. pello.	11. pendo.	12. posco.

XVIII. Numeral and Pronominal Adjectives. § 34.

1. Decline duo, tres, millia.

2. What numerals are undeclined?

3. Decline together—

1. unus homo. 2. duæ urbes. 3. tres exercitus.

4. Decline together—

1. acer eques. 2. melior vir. 3. triste fatum.

5. Decline in the singular—

1. uterque comes. 2. utrăque pars. 3. utrumque mare.

And in the plural—

4. utrique viri. 5. utræque urbes. 6. utrăque animalia.

6. Decline in the singular—

unus bonus puer et una bona mulier.

And in the plural—

ambæ tristes puellæ et tres felĭces filii.

7. Decline throughout—

alius civis, alia res, aliud opus.

8. Decline, both in singular and plural—

homo senex, asper et difficilis.

9 What are the compounds of *uter*? How declined?

10. What word is declined like *duo*?

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11. How are the comparatives of words in *-dĭcus*, *-fĭcus*, and *-vŏlus* formed? Give examples.

12. Compare vetus, antiquus, strenuus, and pius, and state the rules to which they are apparent or real exceptions.

13. Compare in the same number, case, and gender, giving both forms, when more than one is in use—

1. nequiores.	2. ditissimas.	3. senis.
4. imorum.	5. superæ.	6. junioribus.
7. plura.	8. pejorem.	9. minimâ.
10. posteriore.	11. meliora.	12. malarum.

14. What comparatives and superlatives are formed from prepositions?

15. Compare the following adverbs:—

1. digne.	2. graviter.	3. sæpe.
4. diu.	5. penitus.	6. magnopere.
7. parum.	8. acriter.	9. bene.
10. male.	11. antique.	12. pulchre.

What adverbs are defective in their comparison?

XIX. ADJECTIVES. § 32, 33.

1. Decline together—
   1. præclārus civis.
   2. alta nubes.
   3. grave onus.
   4. justus omnis vir.
   5. levis utrăque manus.
   6. ingens et altum flumen.

2. Also—
   1. caput, manus, pes et dens.
   2. longum crus et longius corpus.
   3. longissimæ barbæ hirsutique capilli.

3. Go through the singular of—
   1. leo ferox, sævus et asper.
   2. uva tenera, mollis et purpurea.
   3. ovum album, grave et ingens.

4. And the plural of—
   1. homo justus et vir sapiens.
   2. fœmina nobilis et mulier honesta.
   3. negotium difficile et corpus inutile.

5. Decline in the singular only—
   1. Cicero, elŏquens orātor et consul Romānus.
   2. Virgilius, poēta præclārus et amīcus certus.
   3. Horatius, scriptor facētus et callĭdus imitātor.

6. Decline in the plural—
   1. lupus irātus et agnus timĭdus.
   2. pulchra facies et risus venustus.
   3. agricŏla potens et bos tardus.

7. In declining the following, the genitive is to remain unaltered.

Decline in the singular—

1. crudelis mors tyranni.
2. omnis urbis pars.
3. totum agri gramen.

8. And in the plural—

1. ambo urbis Romæ consules.
2. duo exercitûs duces.
3. ambæ hominis manus.

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9. Explain, and give the full forms of—

1. nosti.	2. desiisse.	3. noras.
4. explesse.	5. audisse.	6. subiit.

10. Parse—

1. affŏre.	2. siem.	3. feram.
4. fisus.	5. juratus.	6. decresse.
7. commosse.	8. quæsierat.	9. sisti.
10. consumpset.	11. stetĕrunt.	12. scito.

11. Explain the irregularity of form in—

1. oriundus.	2. amarier.	3. opperibor.
4. dî duint.	5. dî te perduint.	6. levasso.
7. faxo, faxim.	8. ausim.	

12. Form participials in *-bundus* from—

1. cunctor.	2. deliberor.	3. furo.
4. fremo.	5. morior.	6. pudeo.

and explain *vitabundus castra*, and *mirabundi vanam speciem*,* Liv.

13. Give the chief parts of—

1. cœpi.	2. memini.	3. odi.
4. novi.	5. ferio.	6. furo.

* Compare the Greek *οὐδείς σε φύξιμος, ὦ θάνατε.*

14. What is noticeable in the position of inquam? Explain the difference of usage of aio and inquam, as in the following example:—

> Nil ait esse prius, melius nil cælibe vitâ.
> 'Nil satis est,' inquit, 'quia tanti quantum habeas sis.'

Could ait and inquit be transposed in these lines?

XX. Comparison of Adjectives. § 35.

1. What are the degrees of comparison? How are they known in English, and in Latin?

2. Compare in the nominative, singular and plural—
   1. doctus. 2. brevis. 3. ingens.

3. Compare in the vocative, singular and plural—
   1. inimīcus. 2. mollis. 3. audax.

4. Compare in the accusative, singular and plural—
   1. longus. 2. felix. 3. tristis.

5. Compare in the genitive, singular and plural—
   1. levis. 2. velox. 3. vanus.

6. Compare in the dative, singular and plural—
   1. nobĭlis. 2. altus. 3. ferox.

7. Compare in the ablative, singular and plural—
   1. asper. 2. vilis. 3. potens.

8. What is the rule for the formation of adjectives in *-er*?

   Compare—
   1. pulcher. 2. niger. 3. acer.

9. Give the chief tenses of the following compounds :—

1. re + ago.	2. circum + ago.	3. de + ago.
4. con + ago.	5. ob + audio.	6. con + cado.
7. con + cædo.	8. sub + cano.	9. ad + capio.
10. ob + claudo.	11. in + egeo.	12. ante + capio.

10. What conjugation is *do* in compounds? How do circumdo and satisdo differ from condo and abdo in conjugation?

11. What prepositions occur only in composition?

12. Explain what is meant by *assimilation* of the final consonant of prepositions.

13. Which prepositions take *d* before a vowel in composition?

14. Give the chief tenses of—

1. in + mitto.	2. ab + fero.	3. ab + fugio.
4. con + uro.	5. con + eo.	6. trans + do.
7. re + do.	8. ex + sto.	9. re + pello.
10. re + pario.	11. con + curro.	12. sub + rego.

15. Explain the changes that take place in the compounds of—

1. tango.	2. jacio.	3. lego.	4. lædo.
5. pango.	6. premo.	7. quæro.	8. quatio.
9. plico.	10. rego.	11. salio.	12. salto.

16. Explain the composition of—

1. sumo.	2. promo.	3. ostendo.
4. diribeo.	5. reice.	6. agnitum.
7. repperi.	8. comperi.	9. surgo.
10. perrexi.	11. mavis.	12. nolui.

17. Give the chief tenses of fero, when compounded with ad, ab, con, dis, ex, in, ob, re, and sub.

18. State what is the passive of—

1. sufficio.	2. satisfacio.	3. benefacio.

XXI. Comparison of Adjectives. § 35.

1. How is vetus compared?
2. What adjectives make *-illimus* in the superlative?
3. How do adjectives ending in -dĭcus, -fĭcus, and -vŏlus, make their comparatives and superlatives?
4. Compare—
   1. maledĭcus. 2. benefĭcus. 3. benevŏlus.
5. Compare—
   1. exiguus. 2. arduus. 3. cæruleus.
6. What is the superlative of—
   1. antīquus. 2. strenuus. 3. pius.
7. Adverbs derived from adjectives are compared in *-ius* and *-issime.*

   Compare—
   1. dignē. 2. gravĭter. 3. sæpĕ.
   4. diu. 5. acriter. 6. ferocĭter.
8. Compare—
   1. bene. 2. male. 3. magnopere.
   4. parum. 5. multum. 6. magnifice.

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9. From what verbs do the following come?—
   1. lōtus. 2. connixi. 3. ratus. 4. totondi.
   5. fossus. 6. fictus. 7. fisus. 8. fixus.
   9. fissus. 10. visus. 11. vinctus. 12. victus.
10. What is the future participle of morior, orior, nascor; the past participle of obliviscor and oblĭno, proficiscor, proficior, and expergefacio?

11. How do orior and potior vary their conjugation?

12. Give the perfects of the following inceptives.

1. exardesco.	2. obsolesco.	3. adolesco.
4. tremisco.	5. rescisco.	6. evanesco.
7. consanesco.		

From what verbs or nouns are they derived?

13. The following are the only inceptive verbs that have supines:—

Abolesco, adolesco, obsolesco, exolesco, coalesco, congelasco, exardesco, concupisco, convalesco, indolesco, obdormisco, inveterasco, scisco, revivisco.

Give their supines.

14. Mention some verbs which do, and some which do not, drop the reduplication of the perfect in composition.

15. What deponents have sometimes a passive meaning?

XXII. Irregular Comparison. § 36.

1. Compare in Latin—

1. *much.*	2. *little.*	3. *great.*
4. *bad.*	5. *good.*	6. *rich.*
7. *wicked.*	8. *old.*	9. *young.*
10. *outward.*	11. *low.*	12. *high.*

2. What is used for the superlative of senex and juvenis?

3. What comparatives and superlatives have no positive?

4. Mention the comparatives and superlatives formed from the following prepositions:—

1. citra.	2. intra.	3. ultra.
4. præ.	5. prope.	

5. What adjectives have two forms in the superlative?

6. Give the ablative singular and genitive plural of the comparative and superlative of—

1. senex.	2. parvus.	3. ingens.
4. fortis.	5. audax.	6. juvĕnis.
7. gracĭlis.	8. pulcher.	9. vetus.
10. magnus.	11. dives.	12. supĕrus.

7. Decline the singular of—

1. duo doctiores viri.
2. poetæ sapientissimi et optimi.
3. opera majora et graviora.

8. Decline the plural of—

1. senex consul et senior dictator.
2. junior puer et puella minor.
3. vulnus gravissimum et plures sagittæ.

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9. Give the English of the following impersonals:—

1. ningit.	2. pluit.	3. grandinat.
4. illucescit.	5. advesperascit.	6. libet.
7. licet.	8. miseret.	9. oportet.
10. piget.	11. pœnitet.	12. pudet.

Which of them have a passive form?

10. Distinguish between rēfert and rĕfert.

11. Distinguish between the following verbs, according to their conjugations :—

1. aggĕro, 1. and 3.	2. appello, 1. and 3.
3. compello, 1. and 3.	4. collĭgo, 1. and 3.
5. consterno, 1. and 3.	6. effĕro, 1. and 3.
7. fundo, 1. and 3.	8. mando, 1. and 3.
9. obsĕro, 1. and 3.	10. salio, salui and salivi.
11. volo, 1. and irreg.	12. cōlo 1., and cŏlo 3.
13. dĭco 1., and dīco 3.	14. prædĭco 1., and prædīco 3.
15. edŭco 1., and edūco 3.	16. lēgo 1., and lĕgo 3.
17. allēgo 1., and allĕgo 3.	18. relēgo 1., and relĕgo 3.

12. Mention any Latin words, such as κολωνία, used in the New Testament.

13. What cases of nouns are the following adverbs ?—

1. foris.	2. vesperi.	3. foras.
4. alias.	5. hodie.	6. noctu.
7. forte.	8. sponte.	9. indies.

14. What new verbs are derived from—

1. clamo.	2. domo.	3. curro (2.)
4. cano.	5. dico (2.)	6. nosco.
7. accipio.	8. hæreo.	9. venio.
10. advenio.	11. gero.	12. traho.

XXIII. Cardinal Numbers. Page 129.

1. Give the Latin of the numbers from 1 to 10.
2. Also from 10 to 20.
3. What is the Latin of 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100?
4. What is the Latin of the multiples of 100 up to 1000?

5. What are the various ways of expressing 18, 19, 29, 99?

6. Give the Latin for

2,	12,	20,	200,	and	2000.
3,	13,	30,	300,	and	3000.
4,	14,	40,	400,	and	4000.
&c.		&c.		&c.	

as far as 9, 19, 90, 900, and 9000.

7. What numerals are declined? Which end in *i*, *ia*, and *m*?

8. What is the Latin for—

1. XXIV.	2. XXXVIII.	3. LIX.
4. XLV.	5. LXIX.	6. LXXXII.
7. CCI.	8. DLVII.	9. CIↃ.
10. VM.	11. MDCXI.	12. MDCCCLXVI.

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9. Form frequentative deponents from—

1. amplector. 2. minor. 3. tueor. 4. scisco.

10. Form desideratives from—

1. edo.	2. cœno.	3. dico.
4. emo.	5. pario.	

11. Form verbs from the following substantives:—

1. flos.	2. frons.	3. lux.
4. vis, vires.	5. numerus.	6. signum.
7. fraus.	8. nomen.	9. vulnus.
10. in + laqueus.	11. con + acervus.	12. ex + stirps.

12. Form verbs from the following adjectives:—

1. albus.	2. calvus.	3. flavus.
4. hebes.	5. aptus.	6. liber.
7. celeber.	8. memor.	9. communis.

XXIV. Ordinal Numbers, etc. Page 129.

1. Give the ordinal numbers from 1st to 10th.
2. Also from 11th to 20th.
3. What is the Latin for 30th, 40th, &c. to 100th?
4. What is the Latin for 100th, 200th, &c. to 1000th?
5. What are the various ways of expressing 18th, 19th, 29th, 99th?
6. Give the Latin of *one apiece, two apiece,* &c. *to twenty each.*
7. Go through the list of numeral adverbs from *once* to *twenty times.*
8. And, by tens, from *twenty times* to *one hundred times.*

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9. Which prepositions govern the accusative only?
10. Which the ablative only?
11. Which govern more than one case?
12. Compound the following verbs with *di* or *dis*:—

1. gero.	2. rapio.	3. habeo.
4. curro.	5. fero.	6. judico.
7. rumpo.	8. lego.	9. spargo.

And give their perfects.

13. Give the derivation and meaning of—

1. hodie.	2. perendie.	3. nudiustertius.
4. protinus.	5. deinceps.	6. denuo.

14. What are the substantives derived from—

1. audax.	2. minutus.	3. justus.
4. mollis.	5. multus.	6. suavis.
7. pauper.	8. pius.	9. honestus.

XXV.

The following are to be written out in Latin:—

1. 1. Of a vast plain. 2. Thick woods.
   3. Severe wounds. 4. To white clouds.
   5. O savage wolf! 6. O dreadful terrors!

2. 1. Great hopes. 2. Of greater things.
   3. Worse boys. 4. Worst gardens, *acc.*
   5. Of most beautiful women. 6. To wisest men.

3. 1. A hard stone. 2. A harder stone.
   3. The hardest rock. 4. A long night.
   5. A longer night. 6. The longest days.

4. 1. Of good boys. 2. Of better girls.
   3. Of best women. 4. Of wise poets.
   5. Of wiser consuls. 6. Of most beautiful faces.

5. 1. To two wounds. 2. To three waves.
   3. To bravest enemies. 4. To very high mountains.
   5. To easy things. 6. In an easier way.

6. 1. A most excellent father. 2. Of a most beautiful mother.
   3. To the tallest brother. 4. The oldest sister, *acc.*
   5. O wisest uncle! 6. By the longest day.

7. 1. Most faithful servants. 2. Of more faithful boys.
   3. Of most pious sons. 4. To smaller daughters.
   5. Of wisest senators. 6. By most useful things.

8. 1. Twenty-six soldiers. 2. Of a thousand women.
3. To three thousand cities. 4. The nine Muses, *acc.*
5. Of the three Fates. 6. In the twelve months.

XXVI. PRONOUNS. § 38.

1. Decline the personal pronouns.

2. Which pronouns are purely substantival?

3. What is the exact English of—

1. illĭus.	2. illos.	3. eas.
4. ejus.	5. nostri.	6. vobis.
7. te.	8. mihi.	9. mei.
10. sibi.	11. sui.	12. illārum.

4. Put into Latin—

1. To me.	2. You, *acc.*	3. For thee.
4. I.	5. Herself.	6. Of him.
7. By me.	8. Of you.	9. Thee.
10. By himself.	11. By herself.	12. By themselves.

5. Decline (of course omitting the vocative)—

1. magnus hic vir. 2. mollis hæc fœmina.
3. majus hoc flumen. 4. pejor ille lapis.
5. pessimus iste puer. 6. gravissimum illud vulnus.

6. What pronouns, &c., end in *d* in the neuter? What is the neuter of ipse? What pronouns have no vocative?

7. Decline—

1. idem rex. 2. eădem regīna. 3. ĭdem nomen.
in the singular; and the following in the plural:
4. iidem pueri. 5. eædem filiæ. 6. eădem nemŏra.

Explain the formation of idem; when is the *d* preceded by *n* for *m*?

8. Decline—

1. qui, quæ, quod.
2. quidam, quædam, quoddam.
3. ecquis, ecquă, ecquid.

in the singular; and the following in the plural:

1. quivis civis.
2. aliquă urbs.
3. quodlibet negotium.

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9. Form masculine patronymics from—

1. Tantalus.	2. Neleus.	3. Laertes.
4. Cecrops.	5. Æneas.	6. Atlas.

And feminine patronymics from—

1. Æneas.	2. Tantalus.	3. Atlas.

10. Form gentile nouns to express an inhabitant of—

1. Egypt.	2. Rome.	3. Latium.
4. Pergamus.	5. Athens.	6. Arpinum.
7. Sparta.	8. Epirus.	9. Sicily.

And put into Latin—

Nymphs of the mountain and ocean, and Naïds.

11. Form adjectives in -ātus, -ītus, or -ūtus, from—

1. barba.	2. cornu.	3. mores.
4. nummus.	5. crines.	6. mel.
7. pellis.	8. auris.	9. aurum.
10. turris.	11. nasus.	12. cor.
13. toga.	14. oculus.	15. æs.

Compare the English *wretched*, *talented*, *monied*, *bearded*, *booted*, *wicked*, &c.

12. What adjectives are derived from—

1. amo.	2. video.	3. facio.
4. habeo.	5. noceo.	6. hostis.
7. miles.	8. rex.	9. annus.
10. æstas.	11. hiems.	12. ferrum.

13. Form adjectives from—

1. lyra.	2. charta.	3. canis.
4. cedrus.	5. ilex.	6. frater.
7. fama.	8. vinum.	9. vis.
10. pulvis.	11. cruor.	12. hodie.

N.B. Adjectives in *-īnus* generally belong to animals, those in *-ĭnus* to trees. Prove this by examples.

XXVII. Pronouns—(*continued*). § 38.

1. Decline in the singular masculine—
   1. ego, tu et ille.
   2. tu, ille et is.
   3. ille, ipse et alius.
2. Decline in the plural feminine—
   1. illa res et eădem facies.
   2. hæc mulier et ista fœmina.
   3. eădem pagina et altĕra littĕra.
3. Decline in the singular neuter—
   1. ĭdem flumen et aliud verbum.
   2. quod bellum et meum vitium.
   3. hoc signum et illud præmium.
4. The usual position of meus, tuus, suus, and other possessive pronouns is after their case, except in the vocative (mî, mea, meum), which usually comes first. If the pronoun is very emphatic, it comes first, as tuus pater, non meus.

Remember, there can be no vocative to any but meus and noster.

Decline in the singular—

1. pater meus. 2. mater tua. 3. filius suus.
4. filia nostra. 5. urbs vestra. 6. qui liber.

5. And in the plural—

1. īdem ille vir. 2. eădem ista gens.
3. nostra et vestra imāgo. 4. omnis suus exercitus.
5. uterque iste miles. 6. decimus quisque ordo.

6. Decline—

1. Virgilius tuus. 2. amicus noster Horatius.
3. facētus ille orātor. 4. ego et rex meus.
5. ĭdem, nec aliud nomen. 6. eædem copiæ, eădemque arma.

7. Decline in the singular feminine—

1. ille. 2. is. 3. qui.
4. alter. 5. utervis. 6. quilibet.

8. And in the plural neuter—

1. signum quodque novum. 2. majus istud onus.
3. horridum id mentum. 4. illud longum cornu.
5. duo illa flumina. 6. breve quodvis crus.

9. What pronouns are declined like bonus, alter, and felix?

10. Distinguish quis, quid, from qui, quod.

11. Mention some compounds of quis.

12. Give the Latin of—

1. anyone? 2. anyone. 3. a certain one.
4. whatsoever. 5. any you will. 6. any you please.
7. each. 8. each one. 9. how many.
10. of some size. 11. how great soever. 12. some few.

13. Give the derivation of—

1. sementis.	2. cultura.	3. colluvies.
4. pellex.	5. obices.	6. fautor.
7. effigies.	8. cautio.	9. imago.
10. acies.	11. examen.	12. momentum.

14. Trace the root AC in the following, giving their meanings :—

Primary.	Secondary.	Tertiary.
1. Acus,	acuarius. acula. aculeus,	 aculeatus.
2. Acuo,	acutus, acumen,	acutè. acumino.
3. Acies.		
4. Aceo,	acesco. acetum,	 acetabulum.
5. Acidus,	acidulus. acidè. aciditas.	
6. Acer,	acriter. acritas. acritudo. acrimonia. acerbus,	 acerbè. acerbo. acerbitas.

15. What are the meaning and derivation of—

1. turĭbŭlum.	2. sutrīna.	3. textrīnum.
4. calcar.	5. fruticētum.	6. bubīle.
7. cubīle.	8. lectīca.	9. ærugo.
10. tibīcen.	11. tubĭcen.	12. ærumna.

Why is tibīcen long, and tubĭcen short, in the penultima ?

16. Also of—

1. respublica.	2. jusjurandum.	3. agricultura.
4. seditio.	5. negotium.	6. fœnisex.
7. princeps.	8. incus.	9. auspex.
10. præses.	11. biduum.	12. sobrius.

XXVIII. VERBS. § 39–45.

1. What does a verb express? Give examples.
2. How many tenses, moods, numbers, persons, and voices are there? Name them.
3. What is the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs?
4. What is the meaning of deponent?
5. What is meant by verb finite and infinite?
6. What are the moods of the finite verb?
7. How is time expressed? How many tenses are there?
8. How are other tenses formed?
9. What personal pronouns are implied in the personal endings?
10. What does the verb infinite consist of?
11. What supply cases to the infinitive? Which cases?
12. What is the gerundive?

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13. Make adjectives from—

1. multus + color.	2. ignis + color.
3. grandis + loquor.	4. arma + gero.
5. in + via.	6. per + dis + facilis.
7. se + cor.	8. se + cura.
9. de + habilis.	10. in + notus.

14. Make compound verbs from—

1. ædes + facio.	2. amplus + facio.
3. valeo + dico.	4. pateo + facio.
5. non + scio.	6. in + egeo.

15. Make adjectives from—

1. ferrum.	2. aurum.	3. argentum.
4. lignum.	5. corpus.	6. ignis.
7. ficus.	8. mulier.	9. salix.
10. quercus.	11. senex.	12. vir.

16. Also from—

1. civis.	2. hostis.	3. dominus.
4. classis.	5. rus.	6. bellum.
7. later.	8. rex.	9. caput.
10. consul.	11. Apollo.	12. uxor.

XXIX. VERBS. § 46, 47.

1. Which are the three conjugations of vowel verbs? What does the other consist of?
2. Give the imperative, infinitive, and English of—
   1. amo, moneo, rego, induo, audio.
   2. venor, vereor, utor, partior.
3. What stems must be known in order to conjugate a verb?
4. Classify the tenses under the three stems.
5. Give the chief tenses of—
   1. amo, moneo, rego, audio.
   2. amor, moneor, regor, audior.
6. Longer form of conjugating amo, moneo, rego, audio.
7. Longer form of conjugating the deponents venor, vereor, utor, partior.
8. What parts are wanting in intransitive verbs?

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9. Form adjectives from the following proper names :—

1. Verres.	2. Viriāthus.	3. Drusus.
4. Antiochus.	5. Cæsar.	6. Socrates.
7. Cannæ.	8. Comum.	9. Caudium.
10. Capitolium.	11. Capena.	12. Antium.

10. The gentile names are really adjectives in *-ius*, as shown in the Latin for—
    1. *The Cornelian Law.*
    2. *The Flaminian Way.*
    3. *The Julian Aqueduct* (*water*).

4. *The Flaminian Circus.*
5. *The Theatre of Pompey.*
6. *The barns of Sulpicius.*

11. Form adjectives from the following Greek names:—

1. Lesbos.	2. Rhodes.	3. Corinth.
4. Chios.	5. Marathon.	6. Smyrna.
7. Perga.	8. Cumæ.	9. Tarentum.
10. Athenæ.	11. Thebæ.	12. Abdēra.

XXX. Verbs. § 48.

1. What tenses of amo are used in two functions?
2. Give the Latin, and name the time of each?

1. I love.	5. I loved.	9. I shall love.
2. am loving.	6. was loving.	10. shall be loving.
3. have loved.	7. had loved.	11. shall have loved.
4. am about to love.	8. was about to love.	12. shall be about to love.

3. Explain futurum periphrasticum præsentis, præteriti et futuri.
4. Which are the primary tenses?
5. Which are the historic tenses?
6. What the various ways of forming the perfect?
7. What is a clipped stem?
8. What is reduplication?
9. How is the supine formed?
10. Give the tenses of moneo, rego, and audio, corresponding to those in question 2.

XXXI. The Verb *Sum.* § 50.

1. Give the Latin of—

1. I am.	2. Thou art.	3. I have been.
4. To be.	5. About to be.	6. To have been.

2. Go through—

1. The present indicative.
2. The two futures.
3. The pluperfect subjunctive.

3. Give the second person singular of all the tenses of the indicative.
4. And the second plural of all the subjunctive tenses.
5. What tenses or parts of tenses have two forms? Go through them.
6. What is the imperative present and future?
7. What parts are wanting in the verb *sum*?
8. Give the three tenses of the infinitive.

XXXII. *Sum*—(*continued*). § 50.

1. Give the following parts—

1. Pluperf. indic. 3rd sing. 2. Future simple 1st plural.
3. Subj. pres. 1st plural. 4. Imperf. indicative 2nd plural.
5. Perf. indic. 2nd plural. 6. Imperat. 3rd plural.

2. Give the English of—

1. eras. 2. fuissēmus. 3. esto.
4. fuerāmus. 5. essent. 6. erĭmus.

3. Give the Latin of—

1. He is. 2. They might be.
3. He has been. 4. We may be.
5. He might have been. 6. Let them be.

4. Parse—

1. futuri sitis. 2. estōte. 3. fuĕras.
4. erĭtis. 5. sunto. 6. sumus.

5. Parse—

1. fuissent.	2. erātis.	3. fores.
4. sit.	5. eris.	6. estis.

6. Parse—

1. esse.	2. essent.	3. eram.
4. erāmus.	5. fore.	6. fuēre.

7. Put into Latin—

1. We may be about to be.	2. I might have been.
3. Ye may be.	4. He has been.
5. They might be.	6. Ye shall be.

8. Adsum, desum, insum, præsum, &c., are conjugated in the same way.

Parse—

1. adfuĕrat.	2. præesset.	3. obfŏre.
4. supersĭnt.	5. interfuistis.	6. adĕrunt.

9. Show that prōsum takes *d* before *e*.

Go through the present indicative; give the first person plural of the imperfect, indicative and subjunctive.

10. None but absum and præsum have a present participle in *ens*. Give the present and future participles of these verbs.

XXXIII. First Conjugation, Active. § 51.

1. Give the four chief parts of amo, clamo, pugno, and ædifĭco.

2. Go through the tenses beginning—

1. amavi.	2. clamaturus sim.
3. amavĕro.	4. clamavissem.
5. pugnem.	6. ædificābo.

and state what tenses they are.

3. Give the first plural of all the indicative tenses, and the second singular of all the subjunctive tenses.
4. What are the gerunds, supines, and participles of nomĭno and opto?
5. What parts of amo have two forms?
6. Go through the imperative.
7. Parse—

1. certabĭmus.	2. opta.	3. amātis.
4. certabāmus.	5. optat.	6. amētis.
7. certavistis.	8. optaretis.	9. amāte.
10. certārunt.	11. optārat.	12. amāre.

8. Give the Latin of the following from ædifĭco, *to build*:—

1. Let him build.	2. Let them build.
3. Ye shall build.	4. Ye may build.
5. They had built.	6. Build thou.

XXXIV. First Conjugation, Passive. § 55.

1. Give the chief parts of amor, vocor, nomĭnor, and ædĭfĭcor.
2. Go through the tenses beginning —

1. amer.	2. amārer.	3. vocābor.
4. vocābar.	5. ædificātus sum.	6. amātus ero.

and state what tenses they are.

3. Give the first plural of all the indicative tenses, and the second singular of all the subjunctive tenses.

4. In what tenses is the auxiliary verb *sum* used?
5. Give the two forms of the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive. (§ 60, n. †.)
6. Go through the imperative.
7. Parse—

1. vocātur.	2. nominare.
3. ædificabĭtur.	4. vocātor.
5. nominari.	6. ædificaremĭni.
7. vocētur.	8. nominati sint.
9. ædificātus es.	10. vocarētur.
11. nominati fuissētis.	12. ædificāta sit.

XXXV. Second Conjugation, Active. § 52.

1. Give the four chief parts of mŏneo, hăbeo, exerceo, and terreo.
2. Go through the tenses beginning—

1. monēbam.	2. monuĕro.	3. monitūrus sim.
4. monuissem.	5. monēbo.	6. moneam.

and state what tenses they are.

3. Give the first plural of all the indicative, and the second singular of all the subjunctive tenses.
4. What are the gerunds, supines, and participles of dēbeo, prohĭbeo, and præbeo?
5. Give the infinitives, and
6. Go through the imperatives of these verbs.
7. Parse—

1. habebĭmus.	2. docuisti.	3. terrentis.
4. habuēre.	5. docēbis.	6. terreas.
7. habeātis.	8. doctūrus sim.	9. terres.
10. habebātis.	11. docendi.	12. terrĭtum.

8. Put into English the following from cohĭbeo:—

1. Thou mayest restrain.	2. Let us restrain.
3. They may restrain.	4. They will restrain.
5. He had restrained.	6. I might restrain.

XXXVI. Second Conjugation, Passive. § 56.

1. Give the chief parts of mŏneor, hăbeor, terreor, and cohĭbeor.
2. Go through the tenses beginning—

1. terrear.	2. monĭtus sim.	3. habēre.
4. cohibēbar.	5. cohibēbor.	6. habĭtus ero.

and state what tenses they are.

3. Give the first plural of all the subjunctive, and the third singular of all the indicative tenses.
4. Give the first person singular and third plural of all the tenses in which the auxiliary verb *sum* is used, and state what tenses they are.
5. Go through the imperatives of the verbs in the first question.
6. Decline the participles of the same verbs.
7. Give their infinitives.
8. Parse—

1. prohibĭtus es.	2. debēri.	3. docēre.
4. prohibebĭtur.	5. debĭtus sim.	6. docerēre.
7. prohibēris.	8. debebĭmur.	9. docētur.
10. prohibeātur.	11. debeamĭni.	12. docētor.

XXXVII. Third Conjugation, Active. § 53.

1. Give the four chief parts of rĕgo, jungo, dūco, and vĕho.

2. Go through the tenses beginning—

1. rexĕram.*	2. rexĕrim.	3. regam (2).
4. rectūrus sim.	5. rexĕro.	6. rego.

and state what tenses they are.

3. Give the first plural of all the indicative, and the third singular of all the subjunctive tenses.
4. What are the gerunds, supines, and participles of the verbs in the first question?
5. Give the infinitives, and—
6. The imperatives of these verbs.
7. Parse—

1. jungēbas.	2. dicebāmus.	3. vehĭtis.
4. jungas.	5. dixisti.	6. vexēre.
7. junges.	8. dicātis.	9. vehent.
10. junxistis.	11. dicĭto.	12. vexissent.

8. Put into Latin the following from dūco:—

1. They shall lead.	2. Let them lead.
3. Ye were leading.	4. We might lead.
5. We might have led.	6. We shall lead.

XXXVIII. Third Conjugation, Passive. § 57.

1. Give the chief parts of regor, jungor, ducor, and vehor.
2. Go through the tenses beginning—

1. regar (2).	2. rectus sim.	3. regēbar.
4. regĕrer.	5. rectus ero.	6. regor.

and state what tenses they are.

* N.B.—*e* before *ram, rim, ro* in verbs is always short; these parts will not be marked in the subsequent Exercises.

3. Give the first plural of all the subjunctive, and the third singular of all the indicative tenses.
4. Give the first person plural and the second person singular of all the tenses compounded with *sum*, and state what tenses they are.
5. What are the infinitives of the verbs in the first question?
6. Go through their imperatives.
7. Give their participles.
8. Parse—

1. junctus es.	2. ducĭtur.	3. vecti fuĭmus.
4. jungētur.	5. ducĭtor.	6. vehātur.
7. jungerētur.	8. ducamĭni.	9. vectos esse.
10. juncti essent.	11. ducemĭni.	12. vehĭmur.

XXXIX. Fourth Conjugation, Active. § 54.

1. Give the four chief parts of audio, fīnio, impĕdio, and vestio.
2. Go through the tenses beginning—

1. audiēbam.	2. audīvi.	3. audivissem.
4. audibo.	5. audīturus sim.	6. audivero.

and state what tenses they are.

3. Give the first person plural of all the indicative, and the second singular of all the subjunctive tenses.
4. Go through the imperative of the four verbs in the first question.
5. Give their infinitives, and—
6. Their gerunds, supines, and participles.

7. Parse—

1. finīmus.	2. impĕdis.	3. vestiveras.
4. fīniēre.	5. impedivīstis.	6. vesties.
7. finīre.	8. impediamus.	9. vestiatis.
10. finiet.	11. impediturus sis.	12. vestīto.

8. Put into Latin the following from erŭdio :—

1. Instruct thou.	2. Let them instruct.
3. We will instruct.	4. I might instruct.
5. Ye shall have instructed.	6. Ye were instructing.

XL. Fourth Conjugation, Passive. § 58.

1. Give the chief parts of audior, fīnior, impĕdior, and vestior.
2. Go through the tenses beginning—

1. audior.	2. audire.	3. audiebar.
4. audiar (2).	5. auditus eram.	6. auditus essem.

and state what tenses they are.

3. Give the first person plural and the second singular of all the indicative tenses.
4. Give the third person singular and the second plural of all the tenses derived from the perfect.
5. What are the infinitives of the verbs in the first question?
6. Go through their imperatives.
7. Give their participles.
8. Parse—

1. vestiti simus.	2. finitur.	3. impeditum esse.
4. vestiebamini.	5. finitor.	6. impediatur.
7. vestietur.	8. finiatur.	9. impedimini.
10. vestita est.	11. finiretur.	12. impediemur.

XLI. The Four Conjugations mixed, Active and Passive. § 59.

1. Give the chief parts of—

1. habeo.	2. aro.	3. finio.
4. jungo.	5. debeo.	6. ædifico.
7. opto.	8. cingo.	9. doceo.
10. nutrio.	11. pugno.	12. custōdio.

2. Give the second person singular imperative of these verbs.
3. Also their supines, gerunds, and present participles.
4. Also all the tenses of their infinitives.
5. How are the four conjugations distinguished from each other?
6. Parse—

1. habeamus.	2. araveris (2).	3. finito.
4. junxerim.	5. debuistis.	6. ædificantis.
7. optasse.	8. cinxere.	9. docebitis.
10. nutritu.	11. pugnes.	12. custodiebant.

7. Parse—

1. rexerant.	2. amatis.	3. monebunt.
4. monento.	5. ament.	6. audietis.
7. rectum.	8. reges.	9. amandi.
10. audiisse.	11. audiant.	12. amanti.

8. What parts of the regular verb have two forms?
9. When is *v* ever eliminated?
10. What are the full forms of amasti, implessem, nosti, amarunt, impleram, noram, audisti, dixti, surrexes, erepsemus?

11. Give the chief tenses of—

1. habeor.	2. aror.	3. finior.
4. jungor.	5. debeor.	6. ædificor.
7. optor.	8. cingor.	9. doceor.
10. nutrior.	11. pugnor.	12. custōdior.

12. How are the four conjugations distinguished from each other in the infinitive present?

13. Parse—

1. habeamur.	2. arati sunt.	3. finiretur.
4. junctus esses.	5. dēbiti sitis.	6. ædificabitur.
7. optabimini.	8. cingetur.	9. cingatur.
10. docti fuerint.	11. nutrimini.	12. docentor.

14. Parse—

1. amator (2).	2. regi.	3. audiantur.
4. amaremini.	5. recti.	6. rectum iri.
7. monebamini.	8. audiuntor.	9. monitu.
10. monebimini.	11. audiuntur.	12. monendorum.

15. Give the passive forms of—

1. amavi.	2. moneat.	3. rexit.
4. amabit.	5. monebat.	6. audirem.
7. amato.	8. rege.	9. audiveramus.
10. monento.	11. regimus.	12. audiveris.

16. Give the active forms of—

1. amamini.	2. monitus eras.	3. recti essetis.
4. amati sumus.	5. moneantur.	6. audiaris.
7. amabimini.	8. regimini.	9. auditi eratis.
10. monetor.	11. regebaris.	12. audientur.

XLII. Deponent Verbs. § 61, 62.

1. What is the derivation of *deponent*? How do such verbs differ from the active? how from the passive?

2. Give the three chief parts of—

1. venor.	2. vereor.	3. utor.	4. partior.
5. vagor.	6. labor.	7. blandior.	8. patior.

3. What is the English of these verbs? Which are transitive? which intransitive?
4. Give their participles in the nominative singular, and the genitive plural.
5. Go through the tenses beginning—

1. venabar.	2. vereor.	3. usus sim.
4. partiar (2).	5. vagabor.	6. labor.
7. blandirer.	8. uterer.	9. verērer.
10. verĭtus essem.	11. loquĕre.	12. labar (2).

State what tenses they are.

6. Give all the imperatives of these verbs; and—
7. Their infinitives.
8. Parse—

1. venare.	2. vagemini.	3. lapsi essent.
4. verebare.	5. labi.	6. usuri sunt.
7. utētur.	8. blandireris.	9. verĭti eramus.
10. partitu.	11. hortabĕre.	12. verenti.

9. Mention some deponents which have also an active form.
10. Mention some participles perfect of deponents which are used passively as well as actively.
11. From what verbs do the following come?

1. adeptus.	2. confessus.	3. expertus.
4. emensus.	5. oblītus.	6. pactus.
7. pollicitus.	8. precatus.	9. professus.
10. solitus.	11. testatus.	12. meritus.

XLIII. The Four Conjugations, Active. English into Latin.

1. 1. He loves. 2. Thou wast loving.
3. We loved. 4. I shall love.
5. They shall have loved. 6. We may love.

2. 7. Let him love. 8. Ye might love.
9. He may have loved. 10. Love ye.
11. To have loved. 12. To be about to love.

3. 13. Thou shalt advise. 14. They advise.
15. Be advised. 16. We had advised.
17. Ye shall advise. 18. They shall have advised.

4. 19. He may have advised. 20. We may be about to advise.
21. I have advised. 22. Advising.
23. Advise thou. 24. Let them advise.

5. 25. Rule thou. 26. To have ruled.
27. Ruling. 28. To be about to rule.
29. I might rule. 30. He would have ruled.

6. 31. Ye had ruled. 32. We ruled.
33. They were ruling. 34. He rules.
35. He may rule. 36. Let him rule.

7. 37. They may have heard. 38. We shall hear.
39. Ye were hearing. 40. He might hear.
41. We heard. 42. Thou shalt hear.

8. 43. He shall have heard. 44. Of hearing.
45. To be heard. 46. Let him hear.
47. Ye might have heard. 48. We shall hear.

XLIV. The Four Conjugations, Passive. English into Latin.

Give the Passive of the words in Exercise XLIII.

XLV. Verbs in *io* of the third Conjugation. § 63.

1. When do verbs in *i-o* of the third conjugation retain this inorganic *i*?
2. When do they drop it?
3. Give the chief tenses of the Latin for—

1. *to take.*	2. *desire.*	3. *make.*
4. *dig.*	5. *flee.*	6. *fling.*
7. *bring forth.*	8. *seize.*	9. *taste.*

4. What compounds and deponents belong to this form of conjugation?
5. Go through—
   1. The present indicative and imperfect conjunctive of capio, rapio, and gradior.
   2. The future indicative and conjunctive present of sapio, fodio, and patior.
   3. The imperative of fugio, pario, and morior.
6. What parts of rapio drop the *i*? What parts keep it?
7. The first person plural of *all* the tenses of quatio.
8. What is the gerundive of the verbs in question 3?
9. How does orior differ from patior?
10. What peculiarities are there in potior?
11. What are the future indicative, conjunctive, and participle of morior and orior?

12. What is to be noticed about verbs in *uo*?
13. How is the periphrastic conjugation formed?

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14. Give the chief tenses of—

1. cupio.	2. rapio.	3. sapio.
4. luo.	5. solvo.	6. volvo.
7. eo.	8. queo.	9. salio.
10. sepelio.	11. strepo.	12. soleo.

15. From what verbs do the following come?—

1. jussi.	2. luxere.	3. arsisti.
4. risimus.	5. ausi simus.	6. alsit.
7. tersistis.	8. urserant.	9. mansi.
10. hæseramus.	11. torsere.	12. gavisi.

16. Give the chief tenses of—

1. nubo.	2. flecto.	3. necto.
4. pecto.	5. amplector.	6. figo.
7. fido.	8. findo.	9. rego.
10. tego.	11. lego.	12. sugo.

17. What are the imperatives of—

1. dīco.	2. dūco.	3. facio.
4. fero.	5. fio.	6. eo.
7. no.	8. do.	9. sto.
10. conficio.	11. confero.	12. edūco.

XLVI. Signs of the Tenses, Moods, &c. § 65-68.

1. What are the three different ways of translating amo, non amo, nonne amo?
2. Also amabam, non amabam, nonne amabam?
3. In what two ways may amavi be translated? also non amavi, nonne amavi?
4. What is meant by the *pure* use of the conjunctive?
5. Give all the possible translations of moneam, rege-

rem, audiverim, amavissem, with and without a negative.

6. Translate into Latin—
   1. Ye will be praised if ye obey.
   2. We were praised when we obeyed.
   3. They are praised because they obeyed.
   4. We praised her as one who obeyed.

7. Translate monear, regar, audiar, as if an imperative; and go through the tense, active and passive, giving the English as well as the Latin.

8. Put into Latin—
   1. *He is said to be loving. He is said to be loved.*
   2. *He was said to have been advising. He was said to have been (at the time) advised.*
   3. *I know they are ruling. I know she is ruled.*
   4. *I knew they were hearing. I knew they were heard.*

9. 1. *She is said to have loved. She is said to have been loved.*
   2. *They were said to have advised: They were said to have been (at a former time) advised.*
   3. *I know he ruled. I know she was loved. We know he has ruled. We know they have been loved.*
   4. *He knew you had heard. They knew he had been heard.*

10. (*a*) 1. *Ye are believed to be about to go.*
    2. *I believe she will go.*
    (*b*) 3. *We were believed to be about to go.*
    4. *He believed that we would go.*
    (*c*) 5. *I am believed to have been about to go.*
    6. *We believe that ye would have gone.*

XLVII. Infinitives, &c. § 69.

1. How is the future infinitive passive formed?
2. How else may it be expressed?
3. Put into Latin—
   1. *I believe Julia will be loved.*
   2. *I believe that Julia would be loved.*
4. What is the gerund, virtually?
5. What are the supines, virtually?
6. What does the gerundive express?
7. In what case is the person put with the gerundive?
8. What are the other participles?
9. Put into Latin—
   1. *Having loved, advised, ruled, heard.*
   2. *Being loved, advised, ruled, heard.*
   3. *About to be loved, advised, ruled, heard.*
10. What is the meaning of participials ending in *bundus, cundus, bilis, ilis, ax,* and *idus*? Give examples of each.
11. What are frequentative verbs? To what conjugation do they belong? From what stem are they formed?
12. Describe inceptive verbs; how are they formed?
13. Give instances of desiderative verbs; state their meaning and formation.

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14. Give the chief tenses of—

1. fingo.	2. figo.	3. fundo.
4. fio.	5. fligo.	6. fluo.
7. coquo.	8. traho.	9. veho.
10. vivo.	11. struo.	12. divido.

15. Give the perfect active and passive of—

1. claudo.	2. mitto.	3. quatio.
4. como.	5. premo.	6. gero.
7. uro.	8. fulcio.	9. haurio.
10. saucio.	11. vinco.	12. vincio.

16. What verbs of the first and second conjugation are reduplicated in the perfect?

17. Give the chief tenses of the following reduplicating verbs:—

1. cado.	2. cædo.	3. cano.
4. curro.	5. disco.	6. fallo.
7. pango.	8. parco.	9. pario.
10. pello.	11. pendo.	12. posco.

What changes take place in their compounds?

XLVIII. Semi-Deponents, &c. § 72–74.

1. Name the semi-deponents—
   1. Which have an active form and passive meaning.
   2. Which have an active present and passive perfect.
   3. Which have an active perfect with deponent perfect participles.
2. Put into Latin—

1. *we are beaten.*	2. *ye dare.*	3. *they trusted.*
4. *thou wast glad.*	5. *she was wont.*	6. *they having dined.*
7. *wedded* (fem.).	8. *having drunk.*	9. *it is on sale.*
10. *the book is put up to auction.*	11. *they had been glad.*	12. *thou wilt trust.*

Defectives.

3. Which of these have no present stem?
4. What is the imperative future of memini?

5. What are the participles of cœpi and odi?
6. Mention some verbs which have no perfect or supine.
7. What are the extant parts of aio, inquam, and quæso?
8. What are the usual parts formed of fari?
9. Latin for these imperatives—

1. *hail* (1).	2. *hail* (2).	3. *come.*
4. *farewell.*	5. *begone.*	6. *give here.*

Impersonal Verbs.

10. What is meant by a verb being impersonal? How are such verbs defective in person and in voice? To what conjugation do they mostly belong?
11. Latin for—
    1. *it behoves, disgusts, moves pity.*
    2. *it irks, shames, repents.*
    3. *it beseems, misbeseems.*
    4. *it pleases, is lawful, is clear.*
    5. *it relates, belongs.*
12. How are the persons expressed?
13. Go through the Latin of the tenses beginning—

1. *I ought to go.*	2. *I may go.*
3. *I ought to have gone.*	4. *I might have gone.*

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14. Explain—
    1. duo si discordia vexat inertes.
    2. ambo consules honoribus amplissimis ornavit urbs grata.
    3. duumviri agris designandis.
    4. triumviri reipublicæ ordinandæ.
    5. altero et vicesimo anno.
    6. duodetricesimus dies jam illuxerat.

15. What is the derivation of primus and secundus?
16. Explain these derivative numerals—
    1. tertiadecumani milites.
    2. binariæ stellæ.
    3. versus senarius.
    4. pueri quadrimi.
    5. tergeminam Hecaten.
    6. clypei septemplicis Ajax gestator.
17. Explain biduum, triduum, triennium, alternis diebus, quarto quoque mense, quotusquisque hoc facit.

XLIX. IMPERSONALS—(*continued*). § 75, 76.

1. Go through the Latin of the tenses beginning—

1. *it happens to me.*	2. *it suits me.*
3. *it charms me.*	4. *it delights me.*
5. *it concerns me.*	6. *it is important to me.*

2. Latin of—

1. *it lightens.*	2. *it rains.*	3. *it dawns.*
4. *it snows.*	5. *it thunders.*	6. *it gets late.*

What is the perfect of these verbs? and the future?

3. Give the tenses of the intransitive impersonal luditur.
4. How may the persons of this verb be expressed?
5. Express in Latin, thus, the whole tenses beginning—

I was playing. I will play. I might have played.

6. What is the force of the neuter gerundive used impersonally?
7. Go through the tenses (in Latin)—

I must play. I ought to have played (imperf.).

L. Anomalous Verbs. § 78, 79, 80.

1. What does the term anomalous mean?
2. Which of these verbs borrow tenses from several stems?
3. In which does the irregularity arise from a mutation of letters?
4. Explain the formation of possum, nolo, and malo.
5. Give the chief tenses of possum, volo, nolo, malo.
6. Also of fero, fio, and eo.
7. What irregularities occur in feror?
8. Which parts of fio have a passive form?
9. Distinguish between ĕdo, ĕdere, and ēdo, ēdĕre.
10. What are the variable parts of ĕdo?
11. What parts of possum are wanting? Which parts are the most irregular? How is it formed?
12. Parse—

1. possēmus.	2. potueris.	3. potuēre.
4. potestis.	5. potĕris.	6. poterātis.
7. possent.	8. potuissētis.	9. potuisse.
10. potuero.	11. possŭmus.	12. possītis.

LI. Anomalous Verbs—(*continued*). § 78 80.

Eo.

1. What conjugation is *eo*? In what parts does it differ from a regular verb of that conjugation?
2. Give the entire of the present indicative, conjunctive, and imperative.
3. Give the gerunds, supines, and participles. What is there peculiar in the declension of the present participle *iens*, and in the supine *itum*, and the future *iturus*?

4. Parse—

1. ītis.	2. ibĭtis.	3. iverātis.
4. eant.	5. ito.	6. eunto.
7. i.	8. iveris.	9. it.
10. eundi	11. īre.	12. īrent.

Volo, Nolo, Malo.

5. Go through the present indicative of these verbs.
6. What are the two latter compounded of? Mark the quantities on volo, nolo, malo; account for the difference.
7. What is the present infinitive of the three verbs? What tense is formed from it? What tenses are formed from the perfect of these verbs?
8. Parse—

1. noles.	2. nolis.	3. nolles.
4. malueris.	5. nolumus.	6. vis.
7. nolle.	8. voluēre.	9. mallent.
10. voluero.	11. vult.	12. volenti.

Edo, to eat.*

9. What parts of *edo, to eat,* resemble parts of *sum*?
10. Give its gerunds, supines, and participles.
11. Give all the forms in the imperative.
12. Parse—

1. estis.	2. ĕdet.	3. ēdĕt.
4. ĕdĕre.	5. ēdĕre.	6. ēdēre.

LII. Fero, Feror, Fio.

1. Give the chief tenses of these verbs.
2. Go through the present indicative of the three verbs.

* This verb must be carefully distinguished from ēdo, ēdĕre, ēdĭdi, ēdĭtum, *to give out, to raise,* from e and do.

3. What is there peculiar in the imperative of fio and fero? Give the forms in use.
4. In what parts does fio resemble an active, and in what a passive, verb?
5. Mark the quantity of the *i* in the various parts of fio. What parts of it show that it is the passive of facio?
6. Go through the first and second futures of these three verbs.
7. Give all the participles of these three verbs, and the infinitive tenses of fio.
8. Parse—

1. latūri.	2. fiĕri.	3. feretur.
4. facti essent.	5. fiet.	6. ferrēris.
7. latu.	8. tulēre.	9. tulerit.
10. fiebam.	11. lati simus.	12. factum.

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9. Explain—
   1. Cæsar et Ariovistus denos comites ad colloquium adduxerunt.
   2. agri septem jugera plebi divisa sunt.
   3. pueri senum septenumve denum annorum.
   4. turres in centenos vicenos pedes attollebantur.
   5. ambulare bina millia passuum.
   7. tritici modius erat sestertiis ternis.
10. Also—
   1. bis bina, ter novenæ virgines, decies centena millia.
   2. bina castra, quinæ litteræ, terni liberi.
   3. unæ litteræ, una castra, bini scyphi.
   4. septeno gurgite Nili.
11. Explain the Roman signs for numbers; and give the Latin of CXXIV, IↃ, DCC, CIↃ, IↃↃ, CCIↃↃ.

12. Give the chief tenses of—

1. adjuvo.	2. lavo.	3. prandeo.
4. sedeo.	5. video.	6. caveo.
7. faveo.	8. foveo.	9. prehendo.
10. conniveo.	11. ferveo.	12. moveo.

marking the quantities.

13. Also of—

1. ico.	2. vinco.	3. accendo.
4. cudo.	5. defendo.	6. fundo.
7. ēdo.	8. ĕdo.	9. paveo.
10. ago.	11. cogo.	12. dego.

14. Which pronouns have no vocative?

15. Decline together in the singular—
idem ille vir, eadem illa virtus, idem illud iter.
And in the plural—
quis homo? bos quidam, quivis senex.

16. Give the nominative and genitive, singular and plural, of—

1. quilĭbet.	2. quisnam.	3. quicunque.
4. quisque.	5. aliquis.	6. unusquisque.
7. utervis.	8. si quis.	9. ecquis.

LIII. General Praxis on the Anomalous Verbs.

Parse, with the exact English—

1.	1. potes.	2. i.	3. fi.
	4. es.	5. fer.	6. fac.
	7. ire.	8. lati eramus.	9. nonvis.
	10. velle.	11. fieri.	12. potueras.
2.	13. velit.	14. eat.	15. ibit.
	16. fit.	17. vis.	18. ferēris.

	19. ituri.	20. factus sit.	21. potĕris.
	22. malle.	23. noluēre.	24. euntis.
3.	25. volendi.	26. ferris.	27. latum iri.
	28. itum.	29. eundo.	30. ferebaris.
	31. ires.	32. ferto.	33. ito.
	34. malueras.	35. tulisti.	36. ibat.
4.	37. nolĭto.	38. ite.	39. ferĭmur.
	40. ferunto.	41. fitis.	42. nolet.
	43. latus es.	44. nonvultis.	45. imus.
	46. eamus.	47. ivit.	48. poterĭtis.

Turn into Latin—

5.	1. *They are able.*	2. *They have been able.*
	3. *I may be able.*	4. *He is unwilling.*
	5. *Be unwilling.*	6. *I may prefer.*
	7. *He eats.*	8. *To be about to eat.*
	9. *Do.*	10. *Thou art willing.*
	11. *Ye are willing.*	12. *I shall wish.*
6.	13. *Become thou.*	14. *Thou wilt become.*
	15. *I have been made.*	16. *To become.*
	17. *He might become.*	18. *He is borne.*
	19. *Let him be borne.*	20. *Let us go.*
	21. *Ye will go.*	22. *Of going.*
	23. *About to go.*	24. *They become.*

LIV. LV.

1. Learn thoroughly the chief tenses of the following verbs, so as to be able to give any tense, when called upon; also, to give the English and the class of verbs to which they belong:—

ăgo	fĭo	mŏveo	sĕdeo
audeo	frango	neglĭgo	sŏleo
augeo	gaudeo	nosco	sto
cădo	gĕro	parco	suādeo
cædo	intellĭgo	părio	sūmo
căno	jăcio	pello	surgo
căpio	jŭbeo	pĕto	tango
cōgo	jungo	pōno	tĕneo
do	jŭvo	possum	tollo
dŏceo	lĕgo	prĕmo	trăho
dŏmo	linquo	quæro	vĕho
eo	măneo	răpio	vĕnio
făcio	misceo	rumpo	vĭdeo
fĕro	mitto	sĕco	vinco

Defectives—

cœpi	mĕmĭni	nōvi	ōdi

Also these ten deponents—

amplector	lŏquor	mŏrior	nascor
oblĭviscor	pătior	prŏfĭciscor	quĕror
ūtor	ŏrior.		

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2. Give the chief tenses of the following compounds:—

1. re + ago.	2. circum + ago.	3. de + ago.
4. con + ago.	5. ob + audio.	6. con + cado.
7. con + cædo.	8. sub + cano.	9. ad + capio.
10. ob + claudo.	11. in + egeo.	12. ante + capio.

3. Give the chief tenses of—

1. in + mitto.	2. ab + fero.	3. ab + fugio.
4. con + uro.	5. con + eo.	6. trans + do.
7. re + do.	8. ex + sto.	9. re + pello.
10. re + pario.	11. con + curro.	12. sub + rego.

4. Explain the changes that take place in the compounds of—

1. tango.	2. jacio.	3. lego.
4. lædo.	5. pango.	6. premo.
7. quæro.	8. quatio.	9. plico.
10. rego.	11. salio.	12. salto.

5. Explain the composition of—

1. sumo.	2. promo.	3. ostendo.
4. diribeo.	5. reice.	6. agnitum.
7. repperi.	8. comperi.	9. surgo.
10. perrexi.	11. mavis.	12. nolui.

6. Give the chief tenses of fero, when compounded with ad, ab, con, dis, ex, in, ob, re, and sub.

7. State what is the passive of—

1. sufficio.	2. satisfacio.	3. benefacio.

LVI. Adverbs and Prepositions. § 82, 83.

1. What are the commonest terminations of adverbs? Form adverbs from

1. bonus.	2. melior.	3. optimus.
4. malus.	5. pejor.	6. pessimus.
7. felix.	8. felicior.	9. felicissimus.
10. fortis.	11. fortior.	12. fortissimus.

Compare them. (See § 37.)

2. Give the English of—

1. ubi.	2. hic.	3. ibi.
4. unde.	5. hinc.	6. inde.
7. quo.	8. huc.	9. eo.
10. ubīque.	11. undĭque.	12. utrimque.

3. Also of—

1. alĭbi.	2. ubicunque.	3. nunquam.
4. nusquam.	5. quocunque.	6. hactĕnus.
7. dextrorsum.	8. hodie.	9. nunc.
10. tum, tunc.	11. antea.	12. postea.

4. Give the Latin of—

1. *whence?*	2. *which way?*	3. *whither?*
4. *how far?* (1.)	5. *how far?* (2.)	6. *when?*
7. *whitherward?*	8. *how long?*	9. *how often?*
10. *finely.*	11. *wretchedly.*	12. *bravely.*

5. Give the Latin of the following prepositions which govern the accusative—

1. *to.*	2. *toward, against.*
3. *before.*	4. *at, in, among.*
5. *around.*	6. *about.*
7. *on the near side of.*	8. *against, over against.*
9. *towards.*	10. *outside of, out of.*
11. *below.*	12. *between.*
13. *among, amidst.*	14. *within.*
15. *beside.*	16. *by reason of.*
17. *in the power of.*	18. *through.*
19. *behind.*	20. *after.*
21. *beside.*	22. *near.*
23. *on account of.*	24. *across.*
25. *beyond.*	26. *towards.*
27. *above.*	28. *next.*

6. Compare prope.

7. Are there any comparative and superlative adjectives derived from any of these? (See § 36.)

8. Give the Latin of the following prepositions which govern the ablative:—

1. *by, from.*	2. *without* (2).	3. *unknown to.*
4. *in presence of.*	5. *with.*	6. *down from.*
7. *out of, from.*	8. *in sight of.*	9. *before.*
10. *down.*	11. *concerning.*	12. *before.*
13. *as far as.*	14. *for.*	15. *compared with.*
16. *instead of.*		

9. To what pronouns is *cum* affixed?
10. What prepositions take the accusative or ablative?
11. What do *in* and *sub* imply with the accusative? what with the ablative?
12. What inseparable particles are compounded with verbs?
13. Classify the conjunctions.
14. What interjections are used—

    (*a*) with a vocative; (*b*) with a nominative or accusative; (*c*) with a dative?

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15. Give the chief tenses of—

1. frango.	2. lĕgo.	3. vello.
4. ĕmo.	5. rumpo.	6. relinquo.
7. verto.	8. căpĭo.	9. făcio.
10. jăcio.	11. vĕnio.	12. vēneo.

16. Give the meaning and chief tenses of the following deponents:—

1. fāteor.	2. misereor.	3. reor.
4. amplector.	5. apiscor.	6. comminiscor.
7. expergiscor.	8. fatiscor.	9. fruor.
10. grădior.	11. irascor.	12. labor.

17. Translate—

    1. Qui gurges, aut quæ flumina lugubris
       Ignara belli? quod mare Dauniæ
       Non decoloravere cædes?
       Quæ caret ora cruore nostro?
    2. Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achīvi.
    3. Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum, si vis esse aliquis.
    4. Non est me fallere cuiquam, *and* Non est mihi fallere quemquam.
    5. Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum.
    6. Quælibet in quemvis opprobria fingere sævus.

18. Also—

1. Ne placeat sibi quisque: trahit sua quemque voluptas.
2. Ut cuique est ætas, ita quemque facetus adopta.
3. Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari.

19. Decline quibusdam; and parse Venus, vena, venum.

20. Give the chief parts, and the meaning of—

1. lŏquor.	2. mŏrior.	3. nanciscor.
4. nascor.	5. nĭtor.	6. oblĭviscor.
7. păciscor.	8. pătior.	9. prŏficiscor.
10. quĕror.	11. reminiscor.	12. sĕquor.

21. Also of—

1. ulciscor.	2. utor.	3. vescor.
4. assentior.	5. experior.	6. mētior.
7. opperior.	8. ordior.	9. orior.
10. confiteor.	11. aggredior.	12. perpetior.

22. Express in Latin—

1. The present day of the week, month and year.
2. Your own age.

END OF DIVISION I.

DIVISION II.—SYNTAX.

LVII.

Beginners to learn only the following rules:—

The four general rules—

§ 88.	First concord.	Verbum finitum, &c.
§ 89.	Second concord.	Adjectivum genere, &c.
§ 90.	Apposition.	Substantivum casu, &c.
§ 91.	Third concord.	Relativum cum, &c.
§ 92.	Composite subject.	Cum subjecto composito, &c.
§ 94.	Accus. and infin.	Infiniti subjectum, &c.
§ 95.	Accusative case.	Accusativus est, &c.
§ 96.	Accus. after verb.	Verba transitiva, &c.
§ 98.	Double accusative.	Verba quædam rogandi, &c.
§ 99.	Do. do.	Verba factitiva, &c.
§ 101.	Place whither.	Locus *quo*, &c.
§ 102.	Accus. of time.	Duratio temporis, &c.
§ 104.	Dative case.	Dativus est, &c.
§ 105.	Trajective words.	Trajectiva sunt, &c.
§ 107*c*.	*Est* pro *habeo*.	*Est, sunt,* cum dativo, &c.
§ 111, 112, 113.	Cause, instrument, manner.	Ablativus causæ, &c.
§ 119*a*.	*Utor, fruor,* &c.	Ablativum regunt, &c.
§ 121B.*a*.	At a place.	Oppidorum nomina, &c.
§ 122*b*.	Ablat. of agent.	Ablativus agentis, &c.
§ 124.	Comparison.	Ablativus rei, &c.
§ 125.	Ablative absol.	Substantivum cum, &c.
§ 127.1.	Genitive case.	Genitivus auctoris, &c.
§ 133.	Gen. with verbs.	*Memini, recordor, &c.*
§ 145.	Reflexive prons.	*Se, suus, &c.*
§ 149.	Subj. in questions.	Pronomina et particulæ, &c.
§ 153.	*Cum* with subj.	Idiotismi sunt, &c.

Instead of Rule § 94, the following may be substituted, where the pupil is forgetful or careless:—

'Verba sentiendi et declarandi infinitivum exigunt, præcedente accusativo; ut, *Sentio me esse stultum.*'

Illustrations of Rule § 107 *c*. *Est* pro *habeo*—

Mihi, tibi, ei, illi, nobis, vobis, iis, illis est liber, *or* sunt libri; mihi, &c., erat liber, *or* erant libri; quibus est liber *or* sunt libri; cui erit liber; cui erunt libri; nemini est liber; nemini sunt libri; parentibus meis erat liber; parentibus meis erant, fuerunt, fuerant, erunt libri; ut patri meo sit liber *or* sint libri; non essent illi libri; quibus fuerunt libri; poetis erit liber; poetæ erunt libri; non erit poetis liber; sit tibi liber; sunt tibi libri; est mihi pater, mater, frater, soror, avus, avunculus, nepos, uxor, filius, filia, equus, bos, taurus, vacca, quadrīga, &c.

Translate all these by the verb *to have.*

LVIII.

1. What does a simple sentence express?
2. Define—

1. *subject.* 2. *predicate.* 3. *copula.*
4. *complement.* 5. *epithet.* 6. *attributive complement.*
7. *apposition.* 8. *epithetic apposition.*
9. *appositive complement.*

Give examples of each.

3. What are the points of agreement between nominative of the subject and the verb?
4. And between adjective and that to which it is in attribution?

5. And between a substantive and that to which it is in apposition?
6. And between the relative and its antecedent?
7. Give the four general rules in Latin.
8. What sort of words agree with a composite subject?
9. What is the agreement when the persons differ?
10. What, when the genders differ?
11. What, when things without life are spoken of?

Examples:

1. *The master teaches, books are read.*
2. *Thou teachest, we learn.*
3. *To learn is useful.*
4. *That good man has this good wife.*
5. *The swallow bereft of its young complains.*
6. *Dear are parents, dear is country.*
7. *Boys by learning become learned.*
8. *Nobody is born learned.*
9. *We boys will imitate our father Lollius.*
10. *Riches are dug out, incentives of evil.*
11. *Hope is the expectation of good.*
12. *A long syllable following a short is called Iambus.*
13. *We worship God, who created us.*
14. *Hannibal and Philopœmen were cut off by poison.*
15. *If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well.*
16. *My father and mother are dead.*
17. *Riches, honour, glory, are placed before our eyes.*

LIX. The Accusative. § 93–103.

1. In what case is the subject of a finite sentence put?
2. In what, the complement?

3. In what, the subject of an infinitive?
4. In what, the complement of an infinitive?
5. What is the construction of the accusative with infinitive called?
6. What are the chief ideas of the accusative?
7. What is the construction of transitive verbs?
8. When does an accusative follow intransitive verbs?
9. What verbs take two accusatives?
10. What are the two accusatives of factitive verbs?
11. Explain the accusative of respect.
12. How is the question of the place *whither* answered?
13. What is the rule for duration of time and measure of space?
14. What prepositions govern the accusative only? which, the accusative or ablative?

Examples:

1. *Years flee.*
2. *Life is a dream.*
3. *Nobody is born wise.*
4. *It is agreed that years flee.*
5. *We know that years flee.*
6. *They say that life is a dream.*
7. *It is agreed that nobody is born wise.*
8. *The mother nourishes the young ones.*
9. *In the first place worship God.*
10. *He serves a hard slavery.*
11. *Claudius played hazard.*
12. *Never asked I of the gods riches.*
13. *Why now should I teach you letters?*
14. *We make thee, Fortune, a goddess.*
15. *Romulus called his city Rome.*
16. *He trembles in his limbs.*

17. *Bare as to the arms.*
18. *Regulus returned to Carthage.*
19. *Go ye home, I will go into the country.*
20. *Pericles led Athens forty years.*
21. *The walls of Babylon were two hundred feet high.*

LX. The Dative. § 104, 105, 106, (1) to (4).

1. What is signified by the dative?
2. Explain the term trajective.
3. To what parts of speech is it applicable?
4. What ideas are conveyed by trajective words?
5. What case do they take?

Examples:

1. *A poet is near akin to an orator.*
2. *Nothing was ever so unequal to itself.*
3. *We should live agreeably to nature.*
4. *Compare present things with past.*
5. *And yet he is not ignorant how coins differ from lupins.*
6. *Tell me, Damœtas, whose flock* (is this)?
7. *A snake appeared to Sulla while sacrificing.*
8. *It was not doubtful to any one that war was imminent.*
9. *Let him be serviceable to his country, useful to the lands.*
10. *A crowd oppressive to peace and unfriendly to calm rest.*
11. *What he gives to another, he withdraws from himself.*
12. *Restore light to thy country, good chief.*
13. *Fortune guarantees safety to us.*

14. *Let not* (that) *please thee which is lawful to no man.*
15. *Spare a pious race.*
16. *It is impious to be wroth with one's country.*
17. *Wilt thou combat even a love that has pleased?*
18. *The wise man* (is he) *who* (is) *lord over himself.*
19. *Suppliant to all.*
20. *Amassed money sways or serves every man.*
21. *Justice is obedience to laws and institutions.*

LXI. § 106, *a.* to 109.

1. What compound verbs come under the class of trajectives?
2. Explain the dative of the recipient.
3. What is the ethic dative?
4. What is the rule as to—
   1. Sum and its compounds.
   2. Est and sunt, implying *having.*
5. What parts of the passive may take a dative?
6. Explain the double dative.
7. What attraction takes place with words of *naming*?

Examples:—

1. *I satisfy others always, myself never.*
2. *Sicily once was attached to Italy.*
3. *The giants waged war on the gods.*
4. *We place eggs of ducks under hens.*
5. *Be, as many are now, rich for thyself, poor for friends.*
6. *Numa chose virgins for Vesta.*
7. *Venus wedded Vulcan* (lit. *veiled herself for Vulcan*).

8. *I always am at leisure for philosophy.*
9. *What* (is) *my Celsus doing?*
10. *I am to thee Mercury.*
11. *My husband is always absent from me.*
12. *Man has a resemblance to God.*
13. *We have mellow apples.*
14. *A great citizen is dead, and one dreaded by Otho.*
15. *He died a cause of weeping to many good men.*
16. *The fables of Æsop are to be read by boys.*
17. *Too much confidence is wont to be a calamity.*
18. *The greedy sea is a destruction to sailors.*
19. *It was lawful for Themistocles to be at leisure.*
20. *To this day I will give the name Trinummus.*

LXII. The Ablative. § 110–120.

1. What does the ablative express? How does it limit action? What does it define?
2. What verbs, adjectives, and substantives govern the ablative?
3. What adjectives and verbs take an ablative or genitive?
4. What questions with regard to time can be answered in the ablative?

Examples:—

1. *The good hate to sin from love of virtue.*
2. *Dido wild with horrid purposes.*
3. *These strive to defend with javelins, those with stones.*
4. *Wrong is done in two manners, either by force or by fraud.*

5. *With your leave I will converse with Thais.*
6. *A man in my opinion very prudent.*
7. *Of what aspect was he to whom you gave the ticket?*
8. *An old man with long beard and rough hair.*
9. *I am distressed in mind.*
10. *Ennius, mighty in genius, in art rude.*
11. *I buy not hope at a cost.*
12. *What is not needful is dear at a penny.*
13. *A foot and a half long, a foot wide.*
14. *The sun is many times larger than the moon.*
15. *By so much the worst poet of all, as you* (are) *the best patron of all.*
16. *We consist of soul and body.*
17. *I will perform the function of a whetstone.*
18. *Hannibal, when he might have used his victory, preferred to enjoy it.*
19. *The impious king gets possession of the gold by force.*
20. *A man worthy of praise the Muse forbids to die.*
21. *When things are present, what need is there of words?*
22. *Love is very fruitful both in honey and gall.*
23. *The mind is never void of motion.*
24. *Force devoid of counsel falls by its own weight.*
25. *The king of the Cappadocians, rich in slaves, lacks coin.*
26. *To be free from blame is a very great comfort.*
27. *In winter all wars rest.*
28. *Whatever there is we shall know in two days.*
29. *Homer was many years before Romulus.*

LXIII. The Ablative—(*continued*). § 121–125.

1. What questions, with regard to place, can be answered in the ablative?
2. How is the question *where* answered?
3. What is the exception to this rule?
4. Latin for *at Rome, on the ground, at home, at my home, at the wars, in the country*?
5. How is the question *whence* answered, with the name of a town?
6. What other words follow this construction?
7. What prepositions in composition govern the ablative?
8. How is the agent expressed after a passive verb?
9. For what is the ablative of the thing compared put?
10. Explain the term *ablative absolute.**
11. What is sometimes supplied instead of the absolute participle?

Examples:—

1. *I was going by chance on the Sacred Road.*
2. *Philippus is at Naples, Lentulus at Puteoli.*
3. *The shops are closed in the whole city.*
4. *What can I do at Rome?*
5. *He dwells at Miletus.*
6. *Cæsar's virtue was known at home and at the wars.*
7. *Demaratus fled from Corinth.*
8. *Quinctius resigned the dictatorship.*
9. *They thrust off the ships from the rock.*

* Express in Greek, Latin, English, and French, *when the sun was rising*, with the absolute construction.

10. *He is praised by these, he is blamed by those.*
11. *You will retire from purchased glades and mansion.*
12. *Born of Pelops, descended from Tantalus.*
13. *Nothing is more amiable than virtue.*
14. *Silver is less valuable than gold, gold than virtues.*
15. *I think death easier than disgrace.*
16. *Sparta produced no man more serviceable than Lycurgus.*
17. *Kings having been driven out, consuls were elected.*
18. *There must be no despair with Teucer for leader, and Teucer for omen-giver.*
19. *Augustus was born when Cicero and Antonius were consuls.*
20. *And now Hector was ashes, his brothers being alive.*

LXIV. THE GENITIVE. § 126–131.

1. What is the use of the genitive?
2. Explain *subjective* and *objective* as applied in this case.
3. Give instances of *ellipsis*, or omission of the governing word, with the genitive.
4. How is the *nature*, *token*, *function*, or *duty*, of a man expressed?
5. What must be added to a genitive or ablative of quality?
6. What elliptic genitives resemble *parvi*?
7. What is the construction of *interest* and *rēfert*; (i.) with a possessive pronoun, (ii.) without?

8. What is the construction of partitives?
9. What forms of plural pronouns are used with partitives?
10. With what sort of words is the genitive of the thing measured construed?

Examples:—

1. *Polycletus's statues are quite perfect.*
2. *The resources of individuals are the riches of the state.*
3. *All things, which were the woman's, become the husband's.*
4. *That statue was said to be Myro's.*
5. *Hector's Andromache* (supply *wife*).
6. *We had come to Vesta's* (supply *temple*).
7. *It is any man's nature to err.*
8. *The young man's duty is to reverence elders.*
9. *To yield to occasion is held a wise man's function.*
10. *A boy of high-bred countenance and high-bred modesty.*
11. *Claudius was* (a man) *of very brief slumber.*
12. *Virtue makes pleasure of very small account.*
13. *He bought the pleasure-ground at such price as Pythius wanted.*
14. *It imports all men to act rightly.*
15. *It concerns arrangement what things you place before what.*
16. *It imports both your weal and mine, that you be well.*
17. *What (does) that concern us?*
18. *Of beasts, none is more sagacious than the elephant.*

19. *To man alone of animals sorrow has been given.*
20. *Sulla lost a hundred and twenty of his men.*
21. *The elder of the Neros ere long fought a severe battle.*
22. *The Belgæ are bravest of the Gauls.*
23. *Of mortals nobody is wise at all hours.*
24. *Of fishes the females (are) larger than the males.*
25. *We follow thee, holy one of gods.*
26. *This belongs to thee least of all men.*
27. *Each of us desires that you come.*
28. *Enough eloquence, too little wisdom.*
29. *He keeps something of his old strength.*
30. *The same amount of credit as of money.*

LXV. The Objective Genitive. § 132.

1. What class of adjectives take this genitive?
2. What is the difference between *memoria mei*, and *memoria mea*? Which is subjective?
3. What cases follow *memini, reminiscor, recordor*, and *obliviscor*?
4. What two cases follow *piget*? What other impersonals follow the same rule?
5. How do *misereor* and *miseror* differ? What other words correspond in construction to each of them?
6. Latin for *sick at heart, I waver in mind.* Where are such phrases found?
7. How does the vocative stand out of the sentence?
8. What interjections take a dative?

Examples:—

1. *Love of knowledge is implanted in the mind.*
2. *Hard is the care of other people's affairs.*
3. *Time consumer of things.*
4. *A body enduring inanition.*
5. *A mind conscious of rectitude.*
6. *Unskilled in manners.*
7. *Valour is greedy of danger.*
8. *A mind desirous of another's* (wealth), *lavish of its own.*
9. *Nicias is charmed with your recollection of him.*
10. *The state was saved by my single exertion.*
11. *Birds entrust grown nestlings to their own self-reliance.*
12. *The Romans gained the standards.*
13. *Anger is incapable of self-restraint.*
14. *Innocent of a brother's blood.*
15. *He is arraigned of injurious acts.*
16. *Petillius was acquitted of theft.*
17. *We condemn soothsayers* (as guilty) *of folly.*
18. *Adversity reminds us of religious duties.*
19. *All men hate one unmindful of a kindness.*
20. *God bids thee remember death.*
21. *Dying he remembers sweet Argos.*
22. *Thou pitiest others, for thyself without pity or shame.*
23. *They repent, some of their crimes, others of their follies.*
24. *Pity, I pray, the Arcadian king.*
25. *He compassionates the unjust fate.*
26. *I pray thee, son* (or, *O son*).

27. *Unutterable!* 28. *Lo, a new disturbance!*
29. *Wretched me!* 30. *Lo, four altars.*
31. *Alas wretched me!* 32. *Woe to the vanquished!*

LXVI. On the Verb Infinite. § 140–144.

1. For what cases of a noun does the infinitive stand?
2. Explain the historic infinitive.
3. How is it used obliquely?
4. With what parts of speech is it used prolatively? Explain this term. (Index, p. 160.)
5. What serve as cases to the infinitive?
6. To what is the accusative of the gerund joined?
7. To what the genitive?
8. What does the dative of the gerund imply?
9. What the ablative? With what is it construed?
10. What limitation is necessary in the use of the supine in *-um*?
11. How is the infinitive of the future passive formed?
12. What usage of the ablative is represented by the supine in *-u*?
13. What cases follow the verb infinite?
14. Explain the construction *in liberandâ patriâ*. How else might it be expressed?
15. Explain the meaning and construction of the impersonal gerundive.
16. Translate *timendus est Deus nobis et diligendus.* What case is *nobis*? Why?

Examples:—

1. *Envying happens not to a wise man.*
2. *Dying for country is sweet and comely.*

3. *No wise man will call it miserable to die.*
4. *Many were following, flying, being slain, being captured.*
5. *They are wont to reflect long who wish to perform great things.*
6. *Thou art said to be father of thy country.*
7. *Persisting to play an insolent game.*
8. *To living well.* 9. *Before taming.*
10. *The art of writing.* 11. *Desirous of hearing.*
12. *He is competent for arguing.*
13. *He pays attention to reading.*
14. *We conquer by flying.*
15. *They deliberate about fighting.*
16. *Mæcenas goes to play, I to sleep.*
17. *He had heard (that there was) no intention* (non īrī) *to give a wife to his son.*
18. *Horrible to state.* 19. *Impious to view.*
20. *I desire to satisfy the commonwealth.*
21. *I am desirous of satisfying the commonwealth.*
22. *All having dared monstrous impiety, and having achieved their daring.*
23. *But I will not go to be a slave to Greek matrons.*
24. *Brutus was slain in freeing his country.*
25. *One must drink.* 26. *One will (have) to go.*
27. *We must drink.* 28. *You will (have) to go.*
29. *You must consult for the citizens.*
30. *Each must use his own judgment.*
31. *Eudoxus thinks that astrologers should by no means be believed.*
32. *God is both to be loved and feared by us.*
33. *Barks o'erleap the shallows* (which should) *not be meddled with.*

LXVII. On the Pronoun, the Subjunctive, &c. § 145–151, *a.*

1. What is the usage of *se* and *suus*? To what do they always refer? With what limitation?
2. Can reflexives be referred to the object, as well as the subject?
3. What is the simplest use of conjunctions?
4. What particles are used with an imperative?
5. What, with a conjunctive?
6. Distinguish between the terms *conjunctive* and *subjunctive mood.*
7. 'Direct questions take the indicative, indirect, the conjunctive.' Prove this by examples.
8. Latin for—

1. *How great?*	2. *How many?*
3. *When?*	4. *How?* (2)
5. *Which of two?*	6. *Which* (*in order of number*)*?*
7. *Why?*	8. *In what way?*
9. *Of what sort?*	10. *How often?*
11. *Whither?*	12. *Who* or *what?*
13. *Where* or *when?*	14. *Wherefore?*
15. *Whence.*	

9. Distinguish between *uter, quotus,* and *quis.*
10. When is the relative *qui* followed by an indicative? When by a subjunctive?
11. What other words are similarly construed?
12. What is the rule for the mood, after a relative or a conjunction, in the oratio obliqua, actually or virtually so? In other words:

When you quote a man's words, the *chief* verbs are put in the infinitive, with the accusative preceding; and the *subordinate* (those, namely, which follow a relative or a conjunction)—in what mood?

13. How is the imperative represented in the oratio obliqua? (§ 151, *a.*)

Examples:

1. *The mind feels* (that) *it is moved by its own force.*
2. *Ostentation of self sways Scipio.*
3. *I restore to the bees their produce.*
4. *His death awaits every man.*
5. *He marvels at the gates and the noise and the pavements of the streets.*
6. *Virtue can neither be torn away nor stolen.*
7. *I deem no man wiser than Socrates.*
8. *Every soil is a country to the brave man, as the sea to fishes.*
9. *Weep not.*
10. *Let there be no delay to my orders.*
11. *Lay not the fault on me.*
12. *And (let) roses not be wanting to the feast.*
13. *Mortal deeds will perish, much less (can) the honour and popularity of literary works stand permanent.*
14. *Would that we had been less fond of life.*
15. *O if some chance would show me a pot of silver!*
16. *I wish that the gods and goddesses may destroy him.*
17. *He knows not even this, who himself is, whether he is, or is not.*
18. *I pity you, since you make this man your foe.*

19. *I sent a letter wherewith I might pacify and admonish him.*
20. *Who is there that hates not saucy boyhood?*
21. *The matter is worthy* (that) *you devote your energies to it.*
22. *Ennius considers that death (ought) not to be mourned, which immortality succeeds.*
23. *Socrates was accused (on the charge) that he corrupted youth.*
24. *All cry out, he should perform what he had undertaken.*

LXVIII. The Subjunctive Mood. § 152.

1. What are the three classes of conjunctions governing moods?
2. Distinguish and give examples of conjunctions,
   1. consecutive. 2. final. 3. causal.
   4. conditional. 5. concessive. 6. comparative.
3. Also of causal, temporal, and concessive with the indicative.
4. Also of temporal, conditional, and concessive with the subjunctive.
5. Does the oratio obliqua affect those in question 3?
6. What regulates the moods after those in question 4?
7. What tenses of the subjunctive follow *quum*?
8. What peculiarity has *dum*, even in the oratio obliqua?
9. What conjunctions are sometimes understood, i. e. would, if inserted, make the sentence, not necessarily more grammatical, but more symmetrical?

10. What is the grand rule for the consecution of tenses? Give some examples from the syntax.

11. Put into Latin—

1. *in order that.*	2. *as if.*	3. *even if.*
4. *whilst.*	5. *however.*	6. *but that.*
7. *inasmuch as.*	8. *as soon as.*	9. *as long as.*
10. *until.*	11. *provided that.*	12. *as often as.*
13. *unless.*	14. *if.*	15. *before that.*
16. *although.*		

Examples:—

1. *I often used to hear Zeno, when I was at Athens.*
2. *Agesilaus died, when he had come into harbour.*
3. *What ardour of study think ye there was in Archimedes, who, whilst drawing some figures in the dust with peculiar attention, did not perceive even that his country was captured?*
4. *It behoves* (that you) *be a servant to philosophy* (supply ut).
5. *I will inquire* (whether) *it be a true poem or not* supply utrum).
6. *Thou, Icarus, wouldst have a share in this great work, did grief allow* (supply si).

LXIX. Supplementary Rules of Agreement. § 156–160.

1. Repeat the chief rules of agreement (§ 88–91).
2. What three classes of words are sometimes put for a substantive?

3. Explain what is meant by an impersonal verb. Is its nominative ever apparent?
4. What is meant by *ellipsis*? give examples.
5. Explain *attraction*, and how it modifies agreement.
6. The old rule was that a substantive verb or a relative, standing between two nouns of different gender or number, may agree with either. Prove this by examples.
7. What is meant by *synesis*, or *constructio ad sensum*? What is the derivation of *synesis*?
8. How does it modify the rules of agreement?

Examples:

1. *Many things are wanting to the poor man, to the miser all things.*
2. *To live is to be well.*
3. *It is probable that all things happen by design.*
4. *He is ashamed of the act.*
5. *What is being done? There is a stand-still.*
6. *To hear the same things a thousand times is tedious.*
7. *It is of great importance that I should see you.*
8. *Nothing is good but what is morally right.*
9. *I swill myself with cold water.*
10. *Not every error must be called folly.*
11. *Thebes, which is the capital of Boeotia.*
12. *The youth of Tegea come slow to the succour.*
13. *Where is that villain, who has ruined me?*

RULES.

Repeat the rules,

[illegible] 84
[illegible] 148
[illegible] 127
[illegible] belli; 89
[illegible] 138
[illegible] 140.4
[illegible] esse, 146
[illegible] 143.3
[illegible] a summus duci 86
[illegible] 99
[illegible] superbum 94
[illegible] Parcas. 133
[illegible] belli, 83
[illegible] Argis— 89
[illegible] dolores 89
[illegible] repostum 132
[illegible] formae, 83
[illegible] honores.

CÆSAR, DE BELLO GALLICO, I. 1.

88 89 88 p. 14 89 130 89
Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam
96 88 88 89 158 88 89 158 91
[partem] incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam, qui
127 112 93 89 93 93 (2) 88
ipsorum linguâ Celtae, nostrâ Galli, appellantur. Hi
89 113 113 113 83 89
omnes linguâ, institutis, moribus inter se differunt.
99 83 88 90 83 90
Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen a Belgis Matrona
146 90 p. 133. F. 2 89 130 130 88
et Sequana dividit. Horum omnium fortissimi sunt
93 (2) 152. II. 113 146 113 132
Belgae, propterea quod cultu atque humanitate pro-
44 *Obs.* 146 83 88
vinciae longissime absunt, minimeque ad eos mercatores
88 146 96 91 141. II. 1 83
saepe commeant, atque ea, quae ad effeminandos ani-
88 96 93 (2) 44 *Obs.* 106. I. 1
mos pertinent important: proximique sunt Germanis,
91 83 88 p. 73, *note.*
qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter
96 44 *Obs.* 89 83 88 89
bellum gerunt; quâ de caussâ Helvetii quoque reliquos
96 116 88 152. II. 89 116
Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere quotidianis proeliis
83 44 *Obs.* 89 119. *b.* 96
cum Germanis contendunt, quum aut suis finibus eos
152. III. (1). 88 127 83 96 44 *Obs.*
prohibent, aut ipsi in eorum finibus bellum gerunt.

LXXI.

Virgil, Aeneid I., line 34 to 49, or some equivalent piece from Ovid, Horace, &c. Mark the rules and repeat them.

LXXII.

Caesar de Bello Gallico, Book I., chap. 1. Repeat the rules, as marked.

LXXIII.

Caesar de Bello Gallico, Book I., chap. 2, or some equivalent piece of prose. Mark the rules, and repeat them.

END OF DIVISION II.

DIVISION III.—PROSODY.

LXXIV.

1. Of what does Prosody treat? Derivation of the word?
2. What is the invariable quantity of diphthongs and of all contracted syllables?
3. What are primitives? What derivatives? How does the quantity of the one modify the other?
4. What is the quantity of a vowel before a vowel?
5. Explain length by position.
6. When is a vowel doubtful?
7. Mark the quantities in *lugubre* and *agnus*. Do they ever vary?
8. What is the quantity of the final vowels?
9. Also of the vowels, followed by *s*?
10. What final consonants are long?
11. What final consonants are short?
12. What are the exceptions to the rules of *is* and *us* final?
13. If you have no specific rule, how do you find out the quantity of syllables?

Praxis: Mark the quantities of the following words, giving the memorial line which they illustrate, and add the English:

1. tristis.	2. musa.	3. dici.	4. doli.
5. agmen.	6 Ajax.	7. Amaryllida.	8. virgo.

9. timete.	10. frustra.	11. axis.	12. lege.
13. plebi.	14. carere.	15. contra.	16. Amazon.
17. lugubre.	18. multo.	19. para.	20. dictu.
21. juvo.	21. agnus.	23. tu.	24. carmina.
25. diu.	26. illic.	27. ignis.	28. amavit.
29. donec.	30. chely.	31. illud.	32. tegmen.
33. Hannibal.	34. Ilion.	35. Tiphy.	36. agmen.
37. calcar.	38. audis.	39. ventos.	40. olus.
41. Menalcas.	42. amabitur.	43. vis.	44. sacerdos.
45. diceris.	46. sedes.	47. Hector.	48. sis.
49. malis.	50. utilis.	51. videres.	52. terras.
53. intus.	54. nobis.	55. terris.	56. ensis.
57. artus.	58. amamus.	59. velis.	60. vobis.
61. Erinys.	62. tellus.	63. chelys.	64. senectus.

LXXV.

1. Define *quantity, iambic, trochee, spondee, dactyl, verse, foot, figures, scansion.*
2. Explain, with examples, the various ways in which the ends of words may be cut off, and give the Greek names.
3. What is meant by calling the last syllable of a verse doubtful?

   Distinguish the following words, or their various meanings, constructions and quantity:

1. acer.	2. canes.	3. clava.	4. clavus.
5. clavis.	6. comes.	7. comoedi.	8. comedones.
9. consulo te.	10. consulo tibi.	11. cupido.	12. dicor.

13. diffidit.	14. duco and nubo.	15. educó.	16. aes, es, es.
17. fretum.	18. fugo, -io.	19. idem.	20. labor.
21. levis.	22. lepores.	23. licet mihi.	24. me licetur.
25. malo.	26. mala.	27. merx.	28. merces.
29. venit.	30. mulceo, mulgeo.	31. miseris.	32. nitere.
33. oblitus.	34. occidit.	35. os.	36. mando.
37. parere.	38. parare.	39. parentes	40. pila.
41. plaga.	42. populus	43. vas.	44. velis.

LXXVI.

Read into English—

I. In sĭlŭīs *ăcĕr* est: ĕquŭs *ācĕr* Olympĭă vincit.
Vōcĕ *cănēs*; dūc ējă *cănēs*, nĭsĭ tempŏră cānēs.
Clāvă fĕrit; *clāvus* firmat; *clāvis*que rĕclūdit.
Ut plăcēās *cŏmĭtī*, mōrēs *cŏmĕs* indŭĕ *cōmēs*.
Cōmoedī scēnam, cŏmĕdōnēs quaerĭtĕ *cēnam*. 5
Consŭlĕ doctōrēs; sic tū *tĭbĭ consŭlĭs* ipsī.
Bellandī *cŭpĭdō* nŏcŭit sŭă saepĕ *cŭpīdō*.
Carmĭnă *dīcuntur*, Dŏmĭnō dum templă *dĭcantur*.
Solvĕrĕ *diffĭdit*, nōdum quī *diffĭdĭt* ense.
Uxōr*em dūcit* vir; *nūbit* sponsă mărĭtō. 10
Ēdŭcăt hic cătŭlōs, ut mox *ēdūcăt* ĭn āprōs.
Sī tĭbĭ non est *aes, ĕs* ĭnops, et pinguĭă nōn *ēs*.
Fallit saepĕ *frĕtum* plăcĭdō nĭmĭs aequŏrĕ *frētum*.
Sōl nūbēs *fŭgăt*, et *fŭgĭt* irrĕpărābĭlĕ tempus.
Per quod quis peccat, pĕr *ĭdem* mox plectĭtŭr *īdem*.
Diffĭcĭlis *lăbŏr* est, cūjus sub pondĕrĕ *lābor*. 16
Frons pŭĕri est *lēvis, lĕvĭs* autem linguă pŭellae.
In campīs *lĕpŏrēs*, in lībrīs quaerĕ *lĕpōrēs*.

Nōn *lĭcĕt* assĕ *mĭhī*, quī *mē* nōn assĕ *lĭcētur*.
Mālo ĕgŏ *mālă* mĕā bŏnă quam *mălă* frangĕrĕ *mālā*.
Merx vēnit, mercesquĕ vĕnit quaesītă lăbōre. 21
Mulcĕt ămans plăcĭdam, dum *mulget*, Silvĭă vaccam.
Fēcĕrĭs offĭcĭum, *mĭsĕrĭs* sī *mīsĕrĭs* aera.
Nĭtĕrĕ, parvĕ pŭer, cŭpĭēs quīcumquĕ *nĭtēre*.
Oblĭtă quae fūcō rŭbĕt, est *oblĭtă* dĕcōrī. 25
Occĭdĭt illĕ dŏlō turpī, quem *occīdĭt* ămīcus.
Os (*ōris*) *mandat*, sĕd *ŏs* (*ossis*) *mandĭtŭr ōre*.
Uxōris *părĕre* et *pārērĕ*, *părārĕ* mărĭti est.
Pārentēs pŭĕrī făcĭunt gaudērĕ *părentēs*.
Lūdĕ *pĭlā*: *pīlum* torquētur: *pīlă* cŏlumna est. 30
Prō rēti et rĕgĭōnĕ *plăga* est; prō verbĕrĕ *plāga*.
Sunt cīvēs urbis *pŏpŭlus*; sed *pōpŭlŭs* arbor.
Prōră prĭor, *puppis* pars postĕra, ăt īmă *cărīna*.
Spondet *vas* (*vădĭs*), at *vās* (*vāsis*) contĭnĕt escam.
Vas căpŭt, at nummōs tantum *praes* praestăt ămīcē.
Sī cĭtŭs īrĕ *vĕlĭs*, *vēlĭs* ŏpŭs omnĭbŭs ūti est. 36

II. *Fĭdĕ*, sĕd antĕ *vĭdē*: quī *fĭdit*, nec bĕnĕ *vīdit*,
Fallĭtŭr: ipsĕ *vĭdē* nē căpĭārĕ *fĭdē*.
Consortēs fortūna ĕădem, *sŏcĭōs* lăbŏr īdem,
Ūnum *collēgās* effĭcĭt offĭcĭum: 40
At cārōs făcĭunt schŏlă, lūdus, mensă, *sŏdālēs*:
Sulcŭs ăgrī *līra* est; dat *lŷră* tactă mŏdōs.
Nē sit *sēcūrus*, quī nōn est *tūtŭs* ăb hoste;
Ad flūmen *rīpās*, ad mărĕ *lĭtŭs* hăbēs.
Sunt aetātĕ *sĕnēs*; *vĕtĕrēs* vixērĕ prĭōrēs: 45
Quod nōn est *sĭmŭlō dissĭmŭlō*quĕ quŏd est.
Annĕ *nŏvī* quĭd hăbēs? Ălĭum pĕtĕ: nīl ĕgŏ *nōvī*.
Quod mĭnĭmē *rēfert* garrŭlŭs illĕ *rĕfert*.
Sī quā fortĕ *sĕdēs*, atque est tĭbĭ commŏdă *sēdēs*,
Illā *sēdĕ sĕdē*; nec mĭhĭ *cēdĕ* lŏcō. 50

LXXVII. Notes on Pages 117, 118. § 174, 175.

1. Give examples of diphthongs and contracted syllables.
2. What is the exception to the rule about diphthongs?
3. And derivatives?
4. How is *h* treated in prosody?
5. Is a vowel before a vowel always short? Mention some exceptions—1. in Greek names, 2. in Latin nouns, where a vowel before a vowel is long or common.
6. In what parts of fio is the *i* long? in which short?
7. To what rule are *vel, sub, id, et,* and *stet* exceptions?
8. Mention some short monosyllables; and some words ending in *a* short.
9. To what rule are *Thisbe* and *specie* exceptions? How do you account for the quantity of the *e* in *quare, hodie,* and *aude*?
10. What is the quantity of *bene, male, misere, ferme, fere* and *ope*?
11. What is the quantity of Greek datives and vocatives in *i*? Give examples. Mention words ending in *i* which are long, short, or doubtful.
12. Mark *ego, volo, nolo, malo, audio, libro, magistro, cito, profecto, modo, quo.*
13. Mark *anas, Hymen, Ammon, crater, aer, Arcas, lampadas, Troades, penes* and *seges.* To what rules are they exceptions?
14. Mark *Argos, epos, fueris, gratis, foris, Samnis, Simois, Sapphus, Melampus,* and state the rules to which they are exceptions.

LXXVIII.

Mark the quantities, and give the rule for the verses in Lesson LXX.

LXXIX.

Do the same to any 20 lines of any author, assigned by the master.

LXXX.

1. Write out in full the indicative of *sum, volo, edo, eo,* and *fio,* and mark the quantities.
2. Write out in full the conjunctive passive of *amo,* active of *moneor* and *audio,* the infinitives of *morior, capio, patior,* and *cogo,* with the quantities.
3. Mark the quantities in the various cases of *Dea, puer, judex, pes, pater, dies, mare, bos,* and *felix.*
4. Mark the quantity of all the cases of the personal pronouns.
5. Also of *idem, qui* and *uter.*
6. Also of the numbers from 1 to 20.
7. Also of the numeral adverbs from 1 to 20.
8. Also of the imperatives in *nolo, fero, fio,* and *eo.*
9. Explain the following terms :—

1. arsis.	2. ictus.	3. thesis.
4. pes.	5. rhythmus.	6. versus.
7. carmen.	8. metrum.	9. iambus.
10. trochaeus.	11. penthemimer.	12. spondaeus.

10. Also the following:—

1. dactylus.	2. anapaestus.
3. tribrachys.	4. ascendere.
5. descendere.	6. catalecticus.
7. brachycatalecticus.	8. hypercatalecticus.
9. acatalecticus.	10. hephthemimer.

Give the derivations of the Greek names in these two last questions.

11. Explain—

1. synaloepha.	2. hiatus.	3. ecthlipsis.
4. synaeresis.	5. diaeresis.	6. caesura.
7. dialysis.	8. hypermeter.	9. hexameter.

Give the derivations of these words, and examples of each.

12. What sort of words cannot end an hexameter?
13. What is the difference between hexameters and elegiacs as to the conclusion of the line and the sense together?
14. Give all the rules for hexameters.
15. What feet are admissible in pentameters, and in what places?

LXXXI. Miscellaneous Praxis on the foregoing Rules.

1.

1. terris.	2. Sapphus.	3. compos.	4. tempus.
5. hodie.	6. duo.	7. cogo.	8. aude.
9. Phyllidi.	10. frustra.	11. quasi.	12. arena.

2.

13. carmina.	14. bobus.	15. eja.	16. Hannibal.
17. Oresta.	18. fere.	19. Amaryllida.	20. mihi.
21. sicubi.	22. lege.	23. momentum.	24. ita.

3.

25. specie.	26. quia.	27. juvo.	28. Tempe.
29. nisi.	30. lucerna.	31. ubi.	32. chely.
33. scio.	34. illud.	35. humanus.	36. sibi.

4.

37. puto.	38. aries.	39. Samnis.	40. senectus.
41. illic.	42. amavit.	43. piget.	44. Ceres.
45. calcar.	46. Cai.	47. virgo.	48. ensis.

5.

49. aether.	50. feceris.	51. gratis.	52. tibi.
53. terras.	54. fient.	55. duplex.	56. vobis.
57. prohibe.	58. abies.	59. aër.	60. vis.

6.

61. modo.	62. citum.	63. seges.	64. octo.
65. Hymen.	66. Argos.	67. lampadas.	68. sedes.
69. pronuba.	70. Pallas.	71. populi.	72. eo, is, it.

7.

73. culmen.	74. incus.	75. vidi.	76. foris.
77. Clio.	78. fieri.	79. duo.	80. dedi.
81. is.	82. anas.	83. litum.	84. Troades.

8.

85. aulaï.	86. satum.	87. ego.	88. os.
89. quis.	90. ohe.	91. legi.	92. tellus.
93. rei.	94. ter.	95. per.	96. steti.

9.

97. itum.	98. eheu.	99. pes.	100. Erinys.
101. fac.	102. nec.	103. movi.	104. visum.
105. fidei.	106. bijugus.	107. cito.	108. donec.
109. fide.	110. schola.	111. senes.	112. littus.

10.

113. socius.	114. vide.	115. tutus.	116. venit.
117. lira.	118. collega.	119. fidit.	120. ripa.
121. veteres.	122. lyra.	123. sodalis.	124. vidit.
125. simulo.	126. novi.	127. securus.	128. refert.
129. sedes.	130. sede.	131. cede.	132. praes.

LXXXII.

Read into Latin—

I. The maple is in the woods; the spirited horse wins the Olympia. You will sing with your voice: up, lead dogs, unless you are white on the temples. A club strikes; a nail holds firm, and a key opens. To please a companion, put on, as a companion, affable manners. Comedians, seek the stage; messmates, seek supper.(5) Consult teachers, so you consult for yourself. Often has his own desire injured one desirous of war. Songs are recited, while temples are dedicated to the Lord. He trusted not to untie, who severed the knot with a sword. The man leads a wife; the bride veils for a husband.(10) This man trains dogs to take them out soon against boars. If you have not money, you are destitute, and eat not delicacies. The sea often deceives one who relies too much on the clear surface. The sun chases the clouds, and irrecoverable time flies. By what a man sins, by the same the same man is soon punished.(15) It is a difficult labour under the weight of which I sink. The boy's forehead is smooth, but the girl's tongue light. Seek hares in plains, elegancies in books. I bid not a penny for him who bids not a penny for me. I would rather break with my jaw good apples than bad.(20) Merchandise is sold, and reward comes gained by toil. Silvia strokes lovingly, while she milks, her gentle cow. You will have done a duty, if you have sent coins to the wretched. Strive, little boy, whoever shalt desire to shine. She who is red, smeared with paint, is forgetful of decency.(25) He fell by base treachery, whom a friend

killed. A mouth commands, but a bone is eaten with the mouth. It is a wife's part to bring forth and obey, a husband's to procure. Obedient children make parents rejoice. Play at ball; a javelin is hurled; *pīla* is a pillar.(30) *Plăga* is for a net and a country; *plāga* for a blow. People are the citizens of a city; but poplar is a tree. The prow is the front (of a ship), the stern the hind part, and the keel the lowest. A bail promises, but a vessel contains food. A bail kindly assures the person, but a surety money only. If you wish to go quick, you have need to use all the sails.(36)

II. Trust, but first see; he who trusts, and has not well seen, is deceived: see lest you be inveigled by trust. The same fortune makes partners; the same toil comrades; one duty colleagues: but school, play, the table make dear companions.(41) *Lira* is the furrow of a field: *lyra* (the lyre) touched utters notes. Let him not be secure who is not safe from the enemy; you have banks by a river, shore by the sea. Men are old by time; ancients lived formerly: I feign what is not, and dissemble what is.(46) Have you any news? Seek another: I know nothing. That chatterer relates what matters little. If perchance you sit anywhere, and the seat is convenient to you, sit in that seat: nor give up the place to me.(50)

END OF DIVISION III.

DIVISION IV.—THE APPENDIX.

N.B. Henceforth, mark the quantities of all the Latin words in the questions.

LXXXIII. Nouns. (P. 120–122.)

1. Give instances of the genitive in *as* and *ai*. In what class of authors is the latter found?
2. What is the genitive plural of—
   (1.) *Aeneades*. (2.) *Lapitha*. (3.) *caelicŏla*. (4.) *drachma*?
3. What are the seven nouns which make the dative plural in *abus*?
4. When is the genitive plural in *um* for *orum* used?
5. Decline *Delos, Pelion, pelagus, virus, vulgus*. Have any of these a plural? What is their gender?
6. What is there irregular in *senex, bos, sus, Juppiter*?
7. Decline *iter, jecur, supellex, accipiter, nix*, and *volucris*.
8. Mention some nouns declined; like 1. *dens*, 2. *tussis*, 3. *clavis*, 4. *canalis*, 5. *imber*.
9. How do Greek consonant nouns form acc. sing. and plural? Give instances.
10. Decline *poesis*, and give the voc. of *Nais, Orpheus*, and *Thales*.
11. What Heteroclite forms occur in the Greek nouns *Achilles, Chremes, Peleus, Pericles, Orpheus*, and *Socrates*?
12. What words of Decl. 4. prefer *ubus* to *ibus*?
13. Account for *parce metu, constantis juvenem fide*.
14. What are the only nouns in Decl. 5, which increase in the plural?
15. Decline *jusjurandum, respublica*, and *paterfamilias*.

LXXXIV. (P. 122, 123.)

1. What nouns in *us* or *u* make *ubus* in the dative plural?
2. Mention all the irregularities in *domus*; give the memorial line, and explain it; state what peculiar meaning attaches to any of its cases.

3. Decline together hora, nox, mensis, annus, et dies. What is the gender of dies?
4. What are the feminine nouns formed from—
   (1.) equus. (2.) magister. (3.) victor. (4.) Persa.
   (5.) Phoenix. (6.) leo. (7.) rex. (8.) Cres.
   (9.) Tros. (10.) Laco. (11.) Libys. (12.) Thrax.
5. What is the genitive of—
   (1.) Ulixes. (2.) Anio. (3.) Perseus.
   (4.) barbitos. (5.) Pessinus. (6.) tripus.
   (7.) Oedipus. (8.) bombyx. (9.) locuples.
   (10.) senatus. (11.) Sardis. (12.) vires.
6. *a.* Mention some words which have no plural.
   b. What is the difference between the singular and plural of copia, ludus, castrum?
7. Have proper names any plural?
8. What is the English of the following plurals, without a singular:—
   (1.) majores. (2.) libĕri. (3.) procĕres. (4.) manes.
   (5.) viscera. (6.) fauces. (7.) arma. (8.) exuviae.
   (9.) moenia. (10.) ambāges. (11.) indutiae. (12.) inferiae.
9. State what is the difference between balneum and balneae, epulum and epulae.
10. What is the declension and gender of—
   (1.) calendae. (2.) idus. (3.) Bacchanalia.
   (4.) Nundinae. (5.) Veii. (6.) Gades.
   (7.) Leuctra. (8.) Delphi. (9.) Alpes.
   (10.) Tempe. (11.) Taygeta. (12.) fides.
11. What is the difference of meaning between the singular and plural of—
   (1.) aqua. (2.) carcer. (3.) copia.
   (4.) comitium. (5.) gratia. (6.) impedimentum.
   (7.) ludus. (8.) natalis. (9.) opis (*no nom.*)
   (10.) pars. (11.) rostrum. (12.) tabula.
12. (1.) Decline respublica et jusjurandum.
   (2.) Bos, taurus et equa.
   (3.) Jupiter, Juno, Mars et Apollo.
13. Distinguish between littera and litterae, auxilium and auxilia; translate binae litterae, bina auxilia; what other word may be used to signify *a written letter*?

14. What is the meaning of the following indeclinables?—
(1.) fas, nefasque. (2.) instar. (3.) mane.
(4.) caepe. (5.) gummi. (6.) pondo.
In what cases are any of these used? What is the Latin for, *at the earliest dawn*?

15. Translate—
(1.) coronam auream, libram pondo.
(2.) quinquagena pondo data consulibus.
(3.) torques aureus duo pondo.
(4.) corona aurea pondo ducentûm.

16. Explain the meaning of the terms *monoptōta, diptōta, triptōta,* and *tetraptōta*; give examples of each class.

17. What cases occur of—
(1.) dapis. (2.) frugis. (3.) fors. (4.) fidium.
(5.) impete. (6.) ope. (7.) vicem. (8.) vis.
(9.) preces. (10.) verbera. (11.) jussu. (12.) sponte.

LXXXV. (P. 122, 123.)

1. Give the genitive singular and plural of acer, celer, niger, miser, and dexter.
2. What cases of felix and ingens have two terminations?
3. How does acer differ from asper in declension?
4. In what way are compounds of gero and fero declined?
5. What adjectives in *us, a, um,* make *ius* in the genitive, and *i* in the dative? What is the quantity of the penultima of the genitive in these adjectives?
6. Decline—
(1.) uterque vir, utraque pars, utrumque vulnus.
(2.) alter ille homo, altera ista femina, unum et alterum genus.
(3.) omnes Asiae regiones, sola consulum potestas, aliud Jovis fulmen.
7. Also—
(1.) acer eques et idem melior dux.
(2.) idem qui, eadem quae, idem quod.

(3.) bonus,	melior,	optimus,	*masc. sing.*
multus,	plus,	plurimus,	*fem. sing.*
parvus,	minor,	minimus,	*neut. sing.*
senex,	senior,	maximus natu,	*in the plural.*

8. What superlatives end in *-rimus* and *-limus*?
9. Decline *ales, compos, locuples, par* and *pauper*. Is any part wanting?
10. To what forms of the personal pronouns is *met* added? to which is it not added?
11. To which are *-te, -pte,* and *-ce* added?
12. Decline *istic* and *nostras*. What is their meaning?
13. What is meant by *epicoena*? How can they be made to express sex?

Give the Latin for—

1. Mother of a family, familiar spirit, sea, poison.
2. Common people, old man, swine, ox, journey, liver.
3. Furniture, hawk, snow, dormouse, quarrel, mouse.
4. Screech-owl, thirst, carpenter's rule, Seville.
5. Fleet, fever, harvest, ship, stern, rope, axe.
6. Giant, torch, bowl, air, Naiad, hero, fury, bow.
7. Tribe, birth, limbs, spit, oath, delight, feast.
8. Funeral rites, holidays, ambush, calends, threats.
9. Animals, children, door, limbs, plenty, play.
10. Fort, forces, public games, camp, Ides, Thebes.
11. Athens, town walls, darkness, remnant, bridal.
12. Market-day, Nones, right, wrong, likeness, nothing.
13. Necessity, need, by chance, by one's own choice, arms.
14. Renowned, healthful, destitute, wakeful, mindful.
15. Degenerate, dubious, fruitful, headlong, winged.
16. Rich, safe, surviving, possessing, not possessing.
17. Inactive, poor, of age, by my advice, of what country?

What are the most remarkable peculiarities in the above words?

LXXXVI. (P. 123.)

1. What is meant by *Substantiva Mobilia, Deminutiva, Patronymica*?
2. Give the masculine and feminine for the following:

a. Lamb, ass, stag, god, lord, horse, house-servant, son (2), freed-man, wolf, husband, mule, slave, bridegroom, bear.

b. Grandfather, cock, he-goat, boy, master, servant, poet, harper, bull, born-slave.*

c. Vintner, client, lute-player,† flute-player,† lion.

d. Cretan, Lacedaemonian, Libyan, Phoenician, Thracian, Trojan.

e. Grandson or nephew, ram, ewe, man, son-in-law, father-in-law, old man.

f. Deminutives: Streamlet, small chest, small shield, little son, young roe, kiss, small field, saucer, lip, floweret, particle, little present.

g. Somewhat small, pale, miserable.

h. Patronymics: Son of Aeneas, Tyndarus, Neleus, Thestius.

LXXXVII. (P. 122-124.)

1. Give the chief tenses of the following compounds:—

(1.) re+ago.	(2.) circum+ago.	(3.) de+ago.
(4.) con+ago.	(5.) ob+audio.	(6.) con+cado.
(7.) con+caedo.	(8.) sub+cano.	(9.) ad+capio.
(10.) ob+claudo.	(11.) in+egeo.	(12.) ante+capio.

2. What conjugation is *do* in compounds? How do *circumdo* and *satisdo* differ from *condo* and *abdo* in conjugation?
3. What prepositions occur only in composition?
4. Explain what is meant by *assimilation* of the final consonant of prepositions.
5. Which prepositions take *d* before a vowel in composition?
6. Give the chief tenses of—

(1.) in+mitto.	(2.) ab+fero.	(3.) ab+fugio.
(4.) con+uro.	(5.) con+eo.	(6.) trans+do.
(7.) re+do.	(8.) ex+sto.	(9.) re+pello.
(10.) re+pario.	(11.) con+curro.	(12.) sub+rego.

7. Explain the changes that take place in the compounds of—

(1.) tango.	(2.) jacio.	(3.) lego.	(4.) laedo.
(5.) pango.	(6.) premo.	(7.) quaero.	(8.) quatio.
(9.) plico.	(10.) rego.	(11.) salio.	(12.) salto.

* Once fem. in an inscription.

† Account for the quantity of these two words.

8. Explain the composition of—

(1.) sumo.	(2.) promo.	(3.) ostendo.	(4.) diribeo.
(5.) reice.	(6.) agnitum.	(7.) repperi.	(8.) comperi.
(9.) surgo.	(10.) perrexi.	(11.) mavis.	(12.) nolui.

9. Give the chief tenses of fero, when compounded with ad, ab, con, dis, ex, in, ob, re, and sub.

10. State what is the passive of—
(1.) sufficio. (2.) satisfacio. (3.) benefacio.

11. Distinguish between the following verbs, according to their conjugations:—

(1.) aggĕro, 1. and 3.	(2.) appello, 1. and 3.
(3.) compello, 1. and 3.	(4.) collĭgo, 1. and 3.
(5.) consterno, 1. and 3.	(6.) effĕro, 1. and 3.
(7.) fundo, 1. and 3.	(8.) mando, 1. and 3.
(9.) obsĕro, 1. and 3.	(10.) salio, salui and salivi.
(11.) volo, 1. and irreg.	(12.) cōlo 1. and cŏlo 3.
(13.) dĭco 1. and dĭco 3.	(14.) praedĭco 1. and praedĭco 3.
(15.) edŭco 1. and edūco 3.	(16.) lēgo 1., and lĕgo 3.
(17.) allēgo 1. and allĕgo 3.	(18.) relēgo 1. and relĕgo 3.

12. Mention any Latin words, such as *κολωνία*, used in the New Testament.

What is the Latin for—

1. Condemn, cast forward, delight, obtain by asking, consecrate.
2. Disparage, confine, set on fire, cull, climb, disperse.
3. Go forward, endure, stuff in, distribute, trample down.
4. Insult *or* leap on, shake down, kill, dash together, acquire.
5. Shut in, stamp off, prohibit, displease, be silent, be silly.
6. Restore, drive away, beat back, knock against, die.
7. Reach, sing low, tear asunder, deceive, effect, cast out.
8. Allure, leap round, disown, acquire, abstain, preside.
9. Stretch, look through, oppress, take out, collect, love, read through.

LXXXVIII.

CORRELATIVE PRONOUNS AND PARTICLES.

(P. 126, &c.)

Give the Latin for the following—

1. Pronouns.

Who? what? which of two? that, this, the same, another, the one, the other, who, any one (2), any at all, a certain one, one or other, whosoever, whatsoever, whichsoever, any you will, which you will, each (of several), all, each (of two), both, no one, none, neither.

2. Adverbs of Place Where.

Where? in which place? there, here, in the same place, elsewhere, where, anywhere, anywhere at all, wheresoever, where you will, everywhere, in both places, nowhere, in neither place.

3. Adverbs of Place Whither.

Whither? to which place? thither, hither, to the same place, to another place, whither, any-whither, anywhither at all, whithersoever, whither you will, to each place, to neither place.

4. Adverbs of Place Whence.

Whence? thence, hence, from the same side, from another side, whence, from some side, from whatever side, from what side you will, from every side, from each side.

5. Adverbs of Time When.

When? then, now, at the same time, at another time, when, ever, ever at all, whensoever, at any time, always, never.

6. Adverbs of Number.

How often? so often, (as often) as, several times, how often soever.

7. Adverbs of Manner.

How? so, in like manner, otherwise, as (2), than, however.

CORRELATION BETWEEN A DEMONSTRATIVE ADVERB AND A CONJUNCTION.

Give instances of—

(1.) Consecutive construction. (2.) Final construction.
(3.) Temporal do. (4.) Conditional do.
(5.) Concessive do. (6.) Comparative do.

LXXXIX. (P. 128, &c.)

1. What numerals are declined? Decline them.
2. When is the plural of *unus* used?
3. What is the Latin for
   2, 12, 22, 200, 2000, 20,000,
   3, 13, 23, 300, 3000, 30,000, &c.,
   to 9, 19, 29, 900, 9000, 90,000?
4. What are the compounds of *centum*?
5. Give the ordinal numbers from 1 to 20.
6. What is the Latin for 26, 34, 42, 57, 69, 73, 81, and 95?
7. What are the ordinals of these numbers?
8. Give the distributive numerals from *one apiece* to *twenty each*.
9. What are the numeral adverbs from *once* to *twenty times*?
10. What sort of numerals answer to—
    (1.) Quot? (2.) Quotus? (3.) Quotena?
    (4.) Quoties? (5.) Quotuplex? (6.) Quotuplus?
11. Explain—
    (1.) duo si discordia vexat inertes.
    (2.) ambo consules honoribus amplissimis ornavit urbs grata.
    (3.) duumviri agris designandis.
    (4.) triumviri reipublicae ordinandae.
    (5.) altero et vicesimo anno.
    (6.) duodetricesimus dies jam illuxerat.
12. What is the derivation of primus and secundus?
13. Explain these derivative numerals:—
    (1.) tertiadecumani milites.
    (2.) binariae stellae.
    (3.) versus senarius.

(4.) pueri quadrimi.
(5.) tergeminam Hecaten.
(6.) clypei septemplicis Ajax gestator.

14. Explain biduum, triduum, triennium, alternis diebus, quarto quoque mense, quotusquisque hoc facit.
15. What is the Latin for the present day of the month, and year A. D.?
16. Explain—
    (1.) Caesar et Ariovistus denos comites ad colloquium adduxerunt.
    (2.) agri septem jugera plebi divisa sunt.
    (3.) pueri senum septenumve denum annorum.
    (4.) turres in centenos vicenos pedes attollebantur.
    (5.) ambulare bina millia passuum.
    (6.) tritici modius erat sestertiis ternis.
17. Also—
    (1.) bis bina, ter novenae virgines, decies centena millia.
    (2.) bina castra, quinae litterae, terni liberi.
    (3.) unae litterae, una castra, bini scyphi.
    (4.) septeno gurgite Nili.
18. Explain the Roman signs for numbers, and give the Latin of CXXIV, IↃ, DCC, CIↃ, IↃↃ, CCIↃↃ.
19. Give the Latin of—
    (1.) We of Tyndaris are reckoned among the 17 nations of Sicily.
    (2.) Roscius left 13 farms.
    (3.) Romulus reigned 37 years.
    (4.) To men are assigned 32 teeth.
    (5.) Gorgias of Leontini completed 107 years.
    (6.) Lysippus lived in the 114th Olympiad.
    (7.) 3700 infantry marched.
20. How are numbers compounded with 8 and 9 usually expressed? Give instances.

XC. (P. 130, &c.)

1. Give all the Latin names of the months: which months have two names, and why?
2. What are the three divisions of each month?

3. How are the days counted in each?
4. Which months have six Nones? which four?
5. On what day of the month do the Calends fall?
6. On what day of the month do the Ides fall, when there are six Nones? and when there are only four?
7. Why is Leap-year called Bissextile?
8. Prove that the names of the months are adjectives; with what do they agree?
9. Put into Latin—
   (1.) Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. 13, 14. and 31.
   (2.) Feb. 24. March 15. April 3.
   (3.) May 14. June 5. July 26.
   (4.) Aug. 1. Sept. 4. Oct. 8. Nov. 5. Dec. 31.
   (5.) May 31, 30, 29. 11. 2.
10. Put into English, giving the Latin in full—
   (1.) Pridie Non. Jun.
   (2.) III. Non. Feb.
   (3.) a. d. XII. Cal. Ap.
   (4.) Prid. Id. Sext.
   (5.) a. d. IV. Non. Quint.
11. Explain the rules for converting the English into Latin, and the Latin into English, of the various days of the month: express the date of your own birthday in Latin.
12. Explain the following:—
   (1.) *Consul Latinas in ante diem tertium Idus Sextiles edixit.* Liv.
   (2.) *De Quinto fratre nuntii nobis tristes venerant ex ante diem Non. Jun.: usque ad pridie Cal. Sept.* Cic.
   (3.) *Natus est Augustus IX. Cal. Oct.* Suet.
   (4.) *Memoriâ tenent, me a. d. XIII. Cal. Jan. principem revocandae libertatis fuisse.*
   (5.) *Capuam venire jussi sumus ad Nonas Februarias.* Cic.
   (6.) *VII. Idus Maias aestatis initium.* Colum.
13. What is the difference between sestertium and sestertius?
14. Give the parts of the Roman As.
15. What is the derivation of quincunx, dextans, deunx, and dodrans?
16. What are the Latin names of the days of the week?

17. And of the signs of the zodiac?
18. What are the Greek and Latin names of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses?
19. Give the names of the Roman authors, who wrote in the Golden and Silver age.
20. State the chief subjects of their works.

XCI. (P. 132, &c.)

1. Distinguish the various names of a Roman of rank.
2. Explain the following abbreviations.

1. Praenomina.

(1.) A.	(5.) K.	(9.) Mam.	(13.) Ser.
(2.) C. or G.	(6.) L.	(10.) P.	(14.) Sp.
(3.) Cn. or Gn.	(7.) M.	(11.) Q.	(15.) T.
(4.) D.	(8.) M'.	(12.) S.	(16.) Ti.

2. Various.

(1.) A. D.	(2.) A. U. C.	(3.) Aed.
(4.) Cal. (Kal.)	(5.) Cos.	(6.) Coss.
(7.) D.	(8.) Des.	(9.) Eq. Rom.
(10.) F.	(11.) HS.	(12.) Id.
(13.) Imp.	(14.) L.	(15.) LL.
(16.) Non.	(17.) O. M. O.	(18.) P. C.
(19.) P. M.	(20.) P. R.	(21.) Pl.
(22.) Proc.	(23.) S.	(24.) S. P. Q. R.
(25.) S. C.	(26.) S. P. D.	(27.) Tr.

NOTES ON SYNTAX.

XCII. Agreement, &c. p. 132-134.

1. What are included under the term adjective?
2. How does an adjective agree with a substantive? How with any noun-term?

3. Explain the use of adjectives as substantives.
4. What does the term substantive include? In what way may a substantive be in opposition to any noun-term?
5. Go through the tense, in Latin, *I who am*; *thou who art, &c.*
6. Give four Latin forms for *the man you see is king*, and state which is the most usual.
7. Explain the effect of the following figures on agreement. (1.) *Ellipsis.* (2.) *Emphasis.* (3.) *Attraction.* (4.) *Synesis.*
8. Give instances of collective nouns.
9. What is a composite subject? When does it take a singular, when a plural verb? Which person takes precedence?
10. With what limitation do copulative verbs have the same case after them, as before? What cases cannot be attracted? Make some sentences to show where the ordinary rule will fail.
11. When is *sum* completely predicative, not copulative?

Examples:

(1.) *A wise man, a fool, good men, many, most.*
(2.) *Morality and expediency: the wolf is a bane to the stalls.*
(3.) *Many things, all things. Experience is a good master.*
(4.) *A country life is a teacher of thriftiness.*
(5.) *Falernian wine, cold water, to Juno's, to Venus's.*
(6.) *I expelled kings, ye are bringing in tyrants.*
(7.) *The quarrels of lovers are the renewal of love.*
(8.) *The heads of the conspiracy were decapitated.*
(9.) *Part load the tables with viands.*
(10.) *Quirinus with his brother Remus will give laws.*
(11.) *Messalina was convicted, and Silius.*
(12.) *Now corn is, where Troy was.*

XCIII. Accusative and Dative Cases, p. 134–136.

1. Explain *transitive, object, nearer object, quid-verbs.*
2. How may a transitive active form be changed into a passive?
3. Are transitive verbs ever used intransitively? Or vice versa? Which is the more frequent change? How does composition with a preposition affect these verbs?
4. Explain *Exuitur cornua,* and *Nodo sinus collecta fluentes.*

5. What verbs take two accusatives? What may they be called? Which one does Horace add to this list? How are they constructed in the passive?
6. Explain the term *Quid-quale verbs.* Give examples, under the heads of —1. deed. 2. word. 3. thought. What do they become in the passive? What may be mentally supplied between the object and the complement? What does factitive construction become in the passive?
7. What is the difference of usage in prose and poetry, with regard to the accusative of respect, or nearer definition?
8. What is deemed to be the original force of the accusative?
9. How is motion to a country or a person expressed? Put into Latin, *I will go to Rome, I will go to Italy, I will go to Cicero.*

Examples:

(1.) *Fortune had now turned.*
(2.) *He weeps for his son's death.*
(3.) *The enemies surround the city.*
(4.) *She puts off her horns.*
(5.) *Having gathered up in a knot her flowing folds.*
(6.) *Why should you be taught letters by me?*
(7.) *In other things I agree with Crassus.*

XCIV. DATIVE, p. 135, 136.

1. What is the necessity for the new word *trajective*? What is its derivation? Define the class of words to which it refers.
2. Distinguish *cui-verbs* from *cui-quid-verbs*, and give examples.
3. What is the fundamental notion of the dative?
4. What ideas do the four classes of trajective verbs express?
5. Classify the following under their proper heads, and name their opposites. Give the Latin of the verbs which express these ideas.

(1.) presence.	(2.) obedience.	(3.) persuasion.
(4.) command.	(5.) rule.	(6.) narration.
(7.) likeness.	(8.) indulgence.	(9.) blessing.

(10.) custom. (11.) kindness. (12.) affirmation.
(13.) subservience. (14.) pleasing. (15.) evidence.
(16.) command.

6. Why do many verbs compounded with particles become trajective?
7. Explain *dativus commodi*. Give examples of *trajectiva gratiae*, *dativus ethicus*, the dative with *sum*, the *dativus rei pro complemento*.
8. Mention some adjectives which prefer *ad* with the accusative to the construction with the dative. What other prepositions are used with adjectives?
9. Mention some adjectives which govern a dative or genitive.
10. What verbs of governing are *quid-verbs*, not *cui-verbs*?
11. Mention some other verbs, with varying construction.
12. What are the English signs of the dative? What other prepositions may be used?
13. Is the dative ever used after a finite passive verb? Or after a verb of motion?

Examples:

(1.) *We are born to praise and glory.*
(2.) *Spirited against the foe.*
(3.) *I was kind towards you.*
(4.) *The camp delights many.*
(5.) *Rule the temper.*
(6.) *I am not understood by any.*
(7.) *A cry ascends to heaven.*

XCV. The Ablative, p. 136.

A. What various prepositions in English represent the ablative, with a Latin preposition, in the following respects:—

(1.) cause. (2.) instrument. (3.) manner.
(4.) condition. (5.) quality. (6.) respect.
(7.) value or price. (8.) measure. (9.) matter.
(10.) time. (11.) place by which. (12.) place where.
(13.) place from which. (14.) Latin preposition. (15.) separation and origin.
(16.) thing compared.

B. By what prepositions may *cause* be expressed? What is the difference between *agent* and *instrument*? How is manner *without* an epithet expressed? How, *with* one?

C. What must be added to the case of quality, whether genitive or ablative? Put into Latin, *a diligent man, a man of diligence.*

D. With what verbs and adjectives is the ablative of price used? Explain the constructions of *muto.* What may be understood with *magno, parvo, vili*? Translate them.

E. What is the force of the ablative of measure? To what class of words is it more especially suitable? Give examples of this ablative.

F. What prepositions are used to define time? When is *in* prefixed to an ablative of time? Put into good Latin the present day of the week, month, and year A.D. What is your birth-day? Give your answer in Latin.

G. 1. How is *the place where* expressed? Mention some phrases in which *in* is omitted. Is there any difference of usage, with respect to this preposition, in prose and poetry? What is the usage in quotations, with regard to (1.) the work, (2.) the author?

2. What do you mean by the *locative case*? Give instances. What were the original terminations of the locative? Where has it been changed? Whence derived?

3. What is the usage of prepositions with names of towns?

H. What verbs or participles of separation and origin take or omit a preposition in prose? Which require a preposition in prose, but not in poetry? What are the chief participles which take an ablative?

K. 1. When *must quam* be used in comparisons? What is the general rule for its use? Has *quam* always the same case after it as before it? Can *quam* be used with all the cases? e.g. *quam ii, quam eos, quam eorum, quam iis, quam ab iis*?

2. After what words is *quam* frequently omitted? What numeral is often omitted?

L. 1. How else may *regibus exactis* be expressed?

2. What is the meaning of the abbreviation *Cos.* or *Coss.* in the ablative?

Examples:

(1.) *Men with swords. I speak with grief. He writes with diligence.*
(2.) *Cato spoke with the utmost energy. He wrote with great care and diligence.*
(3.) *To quit the city, and go into banishment.*
(4.) *The more they have, the more they desire.*
(5.) *The sun makes two turns in each year.*
(6.) *Before the close of day. Before the close of night.*
(7.) *Long before the close of night.*
(8.) *On the approach of evening. I wait day after day.*
(9.) *Some shear sheep twice a year.*
(10.) *I am sailing in harbour. In the stead. In all Asia.*
(11.) *On the right hand. On the left hand.*
(12.) *In forests and fields and roads, lie revolting corpses.*
(13.) *I sent a letter to this place from Ephesus.*
(14.) *This letter he dated from Brundisium.*
(15.) *To none more a cause of weeping than to thee, Vergilius.*
(16.) *We are more ashamed of the crime than of the blunder.*
(17.) *Men feel blessings less keenly than evils.*
(18.) *Of the Romans rather more than* 600 *fell.*
(19.) *Quinctius lived with you more than a year.*
(20.) *In the consulship of Caninius you must know that nobody dined.*

XCVI. The Genitive Case, pp. 138, 139.

A. 1. When is the genitive *subjective*? When *objective*? Give instances. Are adjectives used for the objective genitive? Explain *subjective* and *objective* as referring to the personal pronouns. How is *native of a place* expressed?

2. How is the possessive genitive rendered in English?

3. What are the constructions of *instar*?

B. 1. What derivation has been given for *interest* and *rĕfert*?

2. What genitives of value may be added to them?

C. 1. How far does the *genitivus rei distributæ* resemble the *genitivus rei demensæ*? How is the former divided? How the latter? In what number is the former usually put? Always? In which, the latter usually?

(*a*) Give the Latin for the following pronominal partitives which distribute the former genitive:—Another, the other, which of two, each, which of the two you please, any, none, no one, most, many, few, the others, the rest, only or alone, who, whosoever (2), each, each one, so many, as many, as many soever, how few, who (oblique), a certain one, &c.

(β) Give instances of numerals, &c., with this genitive.

(γ) And of comparative and superlative adjectives and adverbs so used.

(δ) Account for the construction *sancte deorum, lecti juvenum, piscium feminæ.*

2. What attraction of gender takes place with partitives? How does *synesis* modify the construction?

3. Give an instance of a collective noun distributed.

4. And of a genitive forming a complement.

5. What adverbs of place may be used partitively?

6. What adjectives may be used as epithets with partitive force?

D. Give the Latin of the following quantitative words governing a genitive:—

Nothing, enough (3), too much, partly, less, lead, too little, another, that, this, the same thing, what, anything, whatever, much, more, most, so much, as much, a considerable quantity, too much, half.

How are they usually rendered in English? What is the usual construction of these words with an adjective of the second declension? And of the third?

E. Mention some poetic genitives expressing

(1.) cause. (2.) respect. (3.) dominion.

Examples:

(1.) *The army of Sulla. The priest of Mars.*
(2.) *I cannot bear the want of you.*
(3.) *Dionysius of Halicarnassus.*
(4.) *Son of Philip. Philip's son.*
(5.) *A horse resembling a mountain.*
(6.) *It is of great importance to both of us that I see you.*
(7.) *The noisier sort of birds.*
(8.) *The Indus is the largest of all rivers.*
(9.) *Dearest of beings no evil.*
(10.) *Plato was the most learned man of all Greece.*
(11.) *Thou too shalt become one of the renowned fountains.*
(12.) *Nowhere in the world. Too much money. No evil.*
(13.) *At break of day the top of the mountain was occupied by Labienus.*
(14.) *You should dare to say nothing false, nothing true not dare to say.*
(15.) *And nothing exists like or in second rank.*
(16.) *He praised the young man for his death.*
(17.) *O late in your studies.*
(18.) *Daunus ruled over rustic tribes.*

XCVII. The Verb Infinite. § 140.

A. Describe the historic infinitive. How do you know it at once from any other infinitive? When is it used in poetry and prose narrative? To what is it analogous? What tense is the historic infinitive?

B. 1. Derivation of *prolative*? What do prolative verbs express? Give the Latin of the following prolative verbs:

I can, am able, am unable, ought, wish, don't wish, prefer, long, desire, delight, love or like, am accustomed, begin (2), intend, am going to, endeavour, plan, prepare, cease, leave off, seem, am thought, am believed, am represented or said to (2), am reported, am related.

Also of the following prolative-copulative verbs:

I seem, am believed, am considered, am thought, am said, am related, am reported (2), am found, am accused.

Which construction, personal or impersonal, do they prefer?

What ellipse takes place in the perfect participle passive? Example.

2. Give instances of the *prolate infinitive*. In what poetry is it commonest? Is it used in prose? After what words? By whom most freely?

3. What is the Latin for: 1. *To be solvent*; 2. *To be equal to bearing a burden*; 3. *Three commissioners for assigning land*; 4. *Two commissioners for leading out a colony*; 5. *Triumvirs for settling the state.*

4. Is the transitive gerund always attracted? What is the usage when a pronoun adjective is the object? What is the general rule?

Examples:

(1.) *Now the aspect of the whole affair was confused, indecisive, shocking, and pitiable. Parties scattered from their comrades were some retiring, others advancing; observing neither standards nor ranks; where peril encountered each man, there was he resisting and repelling; arms, darts, steeds, men, foes, countrymen were intermingled: nothing was proceeding by counsel or command: chance directed all.*

(2.) *Cicero seems to have erred.*

(3.) *Homer is said to have been blind.*

(4.) *Prometheus is said to have been compelled.*

(5.) *Bold to endure all things.*

(6.) *Born to consume the fruits.*

(7.) *To be insolvent.* (8.) *Triumvirs for assigning land.*

(9.) *I am rapt with the desire of seeing your sires.*

(10.) *One branch of morality lies in giving each his own.*

(11.) *By not despising small things our ancestors made this commonwealth very great.*

THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS, p. 141.

A. To what may personal and possessive pronouns of the first and second persons be referred? How do *se* and *suus* differ from them in construction? Give examples.

B. When is the reference of *se* and *suus* to the object not ambiguous? Account for *Scipio suas res Syracusanis restituit.*

What is the usual position of *se* and *suus*? And of *quisque* when used with them? What pronouns used with *se* and *suus* would be improper?

Examples:

(1.) *His own character moulds each man's fortune.*
(2.) *Chilius requests you and I at his request.*
(3.) *Cæsar reproachfully asked his troops why they despaired of their own valour and of his carefulness.*

XCVIII. The Conjunctive Mood, p. 141 to 143.

1. Describe *briefly* the difference between the indicative and the conjunctive.
   What are the six pure uses of the latter?

2. Put into Latin:
   (1.) *Thus you may get friends.* (2.) *Some one may say.*
   (3.) *I should wish to be with you.*
   (4.) *You would have supposed them vanquished.*
   (5.) *Well, he may speak.* (6.) *Suppose he were wise.*
   (7.) *May my countrymen flourish!*
   (8.) *May I not live, if, &c.* (9.) *Must you favor a foe?*
   (10.) *What am I to do?* (11.) *Let us imitate the good.*
   (12.) *You should have been minding your own business.*
3. Express *The parrot speaks*, in three different ways.
4. Distinguish *oratio recta* and *oratio obliqua.*
5. Explain *substantival clause*; and *oblique enunciation, petition*, and *interrogation.*
6. What is the principal form which oblique enunciation takes?
7. Name the three heads under which the infinitive in the oblique enunciation may be classed.
8. *a.* What does *ut* with subjunctive, in oblique enunciation, imply? What does *quod* imply? With what mood usually?
   b. What is the construction of verbs of *hoping* and *promising*?
   c. What is the meaning of *ut* and *ne* after expressions of *fearing, danger*, &c.
   d. How are indignant, exclamatory, or rhetorical questions expressed?

9. With what particles is oblique petition formed? On what sort of verbs does it depend?
10. Give instances of the omission of the usual particles.
11. How is oblique interrogation formed? What is sometimes omitted?
12. Explain the terms *subobliqua*, *subobliquae potestatis*; and state when they may be used.
13. In the phrase *Laudat Africanum Panaetius, quod fuerit abstinens*, why is *fuerit* put after *quod*, and not *fuit*?

Examples:

(1.) *It is a crime for a Roman citizen to be put in chains.*
(2.) *Thales said that water is the origin of the universe.*
(3.) *It is important to me that you come.*
(4.) *You must needs come.* (5.) *You ought to come.*
(6.) *It is expedient (useful) that the states have their rights.*
(7.) *We are glad that the states have their rights.*
(8.) *I hope that you will come.*
(9.) *He promises that he will come.*
(10.) *I fear lest he return* (=*I fear he will return*).
(11.) *I fear lest he return not* (=*I fear he will not return*).
(12.) *What, I abandon my design?* (13.) *I cannot possibly come.*
(14.) *It is questioned whether three things are few or many.*

XCIX. Adverbial Clauses, p. 143.

A. Put into Latin the following adverbial clauses containing the subjunctive:

(1.) *He is not so mad as to go.*
(2.) *He was not so mad as to go.*
(3.) *He is so prudent that he went not.*
(4.) *He was so shrewd as to say nothing.*
(5.) *He was so shrewd that he said nothing.*
(6.) *He is so far from being at Rome, that he has gone to Britain.*
(7.) *He was so far from being at Rome, that he had gone to Britain.*
(8.) *I eat that I may live.*
(9.) *They lived that they may eat.*

(10.) *Obey reason, that you may not be a slave to appetite.*
(11.) *Since this is the case, I will go.*
(12.) *Since this was the case, I went.* (13.) *Wait till I come.*
(14.) *I was waiting till they came.*
(15.) *Let them hate provided they fear.*
(16.) *Though he sin he is dear.*
(17.) *Though he had sinned, he was dear.*
(18.) *You stun me as if I was deaf.*
(19.) *You stunned me as though I were deaf.*

B. Explain *protasis* and *apodosis* in conditional sentences.
Explain *sumptio dati, sumptio dandi, sumptio ficti.*

Examples:

I. *If you sin you grieve.*
If you sin you (will) grieve.
II. *If you were to sin now, you would grieve*; or
If you shall sin, you will grieve.
III. *If you should sin, you would grieve.*
If you had sinned, you would have grieved.
If you had sinned, you would (now) *be grieving.*

C. How are I., II., and III. expressed in the oblique oration?

Adjectival Clauses.

1. What is *quominus* equivalent to? What sort of verbs does it follow?
2. What expressions does *quin* = *qui non* follow?
3. What expressions does *quin* = *quod non* follow?

Examples:

1. *a. Nothing stops me from going.*
b. I was the cause of your not going.
2. *a. Who is there but weeps?*
b. There was none but wept.
3. *a. I have no doubt they rejoice.*
b. I had no doubt they rejoiced.
c. What reason is there why they shall not rejoice?

4. Put into Latin:
a. I ask, or will ask, what you are doing, have done, will do.

b. I was asking, I asked, I had asked, what you were doing, had done, were about to do.

c. I have enquired what you are doing, have done, will do.

C. Additamenta Memorabilia, p. 145, 146.

A. a. Distinguish *non* and *haud* from *ne.* With what is *haud* chiefly used? Latin for *I know not, I doubt not*?

b. What is the position of the emphatic word with *ne . . . quidem*? If the verb precedes *ne . . . quidem*, what does it require? How is it construed, if it follows? What is the force and construction of *nedum*?

c. What negative or dubitative particles are used with *quisquam, ullus, unquam, usquam,* &c.? What is the derivation of *nemo, nequicquam, nequaquam*?

d. When do you use *ut non, ut nemo, ut nullus, ut nunquam, ut nusquam,* &c., and when *ne quis, ut ne quis, ne quando, ut ne quando, ne quo, ut ne quo,* &c.

e. What is the construction of *non quod, non quo* and *non quin*?

f. What is to be written for *et nemo, et nihil, et nullus, et nunquam,* and for *aio non*?

g. What is the exception to the rule that *neque* is used for *et non*?

h. What is the force of two negatives? Give instances. Is this so in Greek? In English?

B. a. What answer does *nonne* expect? Which *num*? Which *-nĕ*? Which *an*?

b. What are the various forms of double questions? How is a negation in the second member expressed?

Examples:

(1.) *Even that should not be passed over.*

(2.) *I will not appeal even to Cato.*

(3.) *Mortal deeds will perish, much less can the honour and popularity of literary works stand permanent.*

(4.) *I could not but go.*

(5.) *What sort of thing is your mind? can you tell?*

(6.) *Do you think I am downcast?*

(7.) *Do you venture to deny?*

(8.) *Is not a dog like a wolf?*
(9.) *Are these the tokens of one who abounds or lacks?*
(10.) *Have you two countries, or is this your common country?*
(11.) *Do I come to Rome, or stay here, or flee to Arpinum?*
(12.) *I will enquire whether it be a true poem or not.*

C. Prepositions.

a. What is the position of *tenus*?

b. Mention some prepositions that may be used as adverbs.

c. Put into Latin.

(1.) *For a time; till late at night; to a man; to sing to the flute; furthermore; at the last; in fine; word for word; to a nicety; accurately; ten years hence; slaves for rowing; before the judges; eminent in renown; nothing compared with you.*

(2.) *During the night; by letter; in jest; I pray you by the gods; I give leave; a thing in itself desirable.*

(3.) *In the van; in the rear; two miles off; he is near the sea; a Platonic philosopher; this is on my side; next to the king; I am sick at heart; well informed; a footman; an amanuensis.*

(4.) *In the night; in the daytime; from my own purse; of marble; according to custom; on purpose; afresh; for good reasons; he triumphed over the Parthians.*

(5.) *Day after day; he has the gout in his feet; for the good of the state; universal heir; by surprise; offhand; suddenly; opposite Marseilles.*

(6.) *You are happy compared with me; he is silent from grief.*

(7.) *Before the door; for a fact; according to one's powers; such is your courtesy; in existing circumstances; according to my ability.*

(8.) α. *Corn at two asses a peck; to sleep till daylight; he invites me to dine the next day in his pleasure-grounds; he spoke in this wise; for the time being; from hour to hour; for ever; generally; in turns.*

β. *In doubt; at this moment; he is in my debt; this man is not only out of debt, but has much ready money of his own; a son in his father's power; this is in your power.*

CI. PARTICIPLES, p. 147.

a. Compare the Greek and Latin participles.

b. Describe the various participles, active and passive, when used as attributes. What participles are wanting in Latin? Is the gerundive a future? Does it even contain the notion of future time?

c. What three participles have deponent verbs intransitive? What fourth participle is added in transitive deponents?

d. How is the want of a perfect participle active supplied in Latin? Express in three ways *having promised aid.*

e. How is the want of a present participle passive supplied? Does a perfect participle ever take a present passive sense?

f. Is a future participle passive common in Greek? How is it supplied in Latin?

g. Mention some perfect participles of deponents or semi-deponents which are occasionally found in a present active sense.

h. Mention some participles which are used as mere adjectives. Or as substantives.

Examples:

(1.) *Having refused to endure Tarquin as king, shall I endure Sicinius?*

(2.) *Alexander, having slain Clitus, hardly refrained from suicide.*

(3.) *Pompeius, having taken Jerusalem, in the very flush of victory, meddled with nothing belonging to that temple.*

(4.) *Children by being taught learn.*

(5.) *Welcome will arrive the hour that shall be never hoped for.*

(6.) *Caesar, fearing the enemy would escape in the night, ordered two legions to keep watch under arms.*

(7.) *Negligent, patient, wise, learned, venerable, formidable.*

(8.) *Lover, young man, husband, wife* (2), *undertaking, saying, deed, precept.*

(9.) *The body of a sleeping person often lies as of one dead.*

(10.) *They that would utter a sublime strain must cull mists from Helicon.*

(11.) *Ill gotten, ill go.*
(12.) *I deem them happy, who either do things fit to be written, or write things fit to be spoken.*

CII.

Active and Passive Construction, p. 148, *E.*

Transpose these sentences from active to passive, and state how the agent is represented in the latter.

a. The consul conducted the affair excellently.
b. The enemy fought steadily.
c. We need medicine.
They cannot hurt me.
It is fair for you to abandon strife and wrangling.
d. They go into an ancient forest.
e. Now we must drink.
f. What is the exception to the rule, 'Passive verbs govern the same cases as their actives?'
g. Explain the term *Quasi passive verbs.*

Put into Latin—

(1.) The witness was beaten with cudgels by the defendant.
(2.) I would rather be stript by a citizen, than be sold by a foe.

CIII.

Summary of Impersonal Construction, p. 148, *F.*

1. *a.* Give the English and construction of the following:—
(1.) Piget, pudet, paenitet, taedet, miseret.
(2.) Oportet, taedet, piget, puget, paenitet, decet, dedecet, delectat, juvat, fallit, fugit.
(3.) Libet, licet, liquet, patet, accidit, contingit, convenit, evenit, expedit, placet, restat, vacat, opus est, necesse est.
(4.) Attinet, pertinet, conducit.
2. *b.* Give examples of subject-construction.
(1.) Verb-noun Infinitive:—Oportet, opus est, taedet, piget,

pudet, paenitet, decet, dedecet, libet, licet, attinet, pertinet, contingit, convenit, expedit, placet, praestat, restat, vacat, delectat, juvat, interest, rēfert, necesse est.

(2.) Infinitive clause:—Oportet, opus est, decet, dedecet, licet, liquet, patet, attinet, pertinet, accidit, contingit, convenit, placet, praestat, restat, juvat, fallit, fugit, interest, rēfert, constat, necesse est.

(3.) Subjunctive clause with *ut*, for infinitive clause:—Oportet, opus est, licet, accidit, contingit, evenit, est, fit, expedit, placet, praestat, restat, interest, rēfert, necesse est.

(4.) Subjunctive clause omitting *ut*:—Oportet, licet, necesse est.

(5.) Indicative clause with *quod*, for infinitive clause:—Piget, pudet, paenitet, taedet, miseret, accidit, delectat, juvat, fallit, fugit, interest, rēfert.

(6.) Subject included in the meaning of the verb:—Piget, pudet, paenitet, taedet, miseret: also Impersonals implying changes of season and weather: as pluit, tonat, fulgurat, &c., and Passive Impersonals.

3. Mention some deponent perfects, which are occasionally used.
4. What verbs, joined with impersonal infinitives, become impersonal?
5. Put into Latin—
   (1.) He began to be sorry for the act.
   (2.) The highest things cannot be reached, except from principles.

CIV.

SUMMARY OF RULES FOR TIME, PLACE AND SPACE, p. 149, *G*.

a. (1.) Time *during* which.
(2.) Time *at* which, during which.
b. (1.) Place *where*:

If a town, small island, domus, humus, militia, bellum, rus.

(α.) Singular. (β.) Plural.

At Rome, in war, at Corinth, at home, on the ground, in the country, at Tibur, at Athens, at Gades.

(2.) Place *whither*: when with, when without a preposition?
(3.) Place *whence*:
If a town, small island, domus, rus.
c. (1.) Space intervening.
Latin for:
I was one day's journey from Amanus.
The temple of Aesculapius is five miles from Epidaurus.
(2.) Space traversed: as,
Then after dining we creep on three miles.
(3.) Space of measurement: as,
You must make barn-floors ten feet wide.

CV.

Notes on Prosody.

A. a. Name the possible feet in the Dactylic Hexameter, or Senarius. Which are invariable? What is *caesura*? What are its usual positions? What is meant by weak and strong caesura? Who wrote Hexameters only? What is such verse called?
b. Explain *Penthemimer* and *Pentameter*. What parts of the pentameter remain invariable? Who are the chief writers of Elegiacs?
B. a. How many feet has the Iambic Trimeter? What feet are admissible, and where? Where is the usual Caesura?
b. Explain Iambic Dimeter.
C. Give the Schema of the Sapphic Stanza.
D. And of the Alcaic.

Scan the following lines, and name them.—
(1.) Sicelides Musae, paulo majora canemus.
(2.) Non omnes arbusta juvant humilesque myricae.
(3.) Clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit.
(4.) Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos.
Tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.

1. 'Iambic moves from short to long . . . . . ⏑ –
Trochee trips from long to short . . . . . – ⏑

2. English Hexameter and Pentameter.

'Two are the modes of virtue. O would they were always united!
Goodness were always great, greatness invariably good.'

From Schiller.

3. Rugby jingle for Alcaics.

'O barbarorum Postume Postume,
O barbarorum Postume Postume,
O barbarorum barbarorum,
Postume Postume barbarorum.'

4. The well-known verses of Canning in the *Anti-jacobin*, will serve as a jingle for Sapphics.

'Needy knife-grinder, whither art thou going?
Drops of compassion tremble on my eyelids,
Ready to fall, as soon as you have told your
Pitiful story.'

END OF EXERCISES.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VERBS, MORE OR LESS IRREGULAR.

Give the chief tenses and the English of the following verbs, and explain, if asked, any peculiarities in their construction.

Beginners to learn first those which are marked with an asterisk.

Accendo.
acuo.
agnosco.
*ăgo.
algeo. 5
ălo.
ămĭcio.
ango.
antĕcello.
ăpĕrio. 10
applĭco.
arcesso.
ardeo.
arguo.
*audeo. 15
*augeo.
bĭbo.
*cădo.
*caedo.
*căno. 20
căpesso.
*căpio.
carpo.
căveo.
cēdo. 25
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cerno.
cieo.
cio. 30
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*cōgo. 35
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compesco.
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*răpio.		*sĕco.		sterno.		tergo.		vello.	
raucio.		*sĕdeo.		sterto.		tĕro.		vēneo.	
*rĕgo.		sentio.		stinguo.		texo.		*vĕnio.	
rĕpĕrio.		sĕpĕlio.		*sto.		tinguo.		verro.	
rēpo.	200	sĕro.	220	strĕpo.	240	*tollo.	260	verto.	280
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rōdo.		serpo.		strīdo.		tŏno.		*vĭdeo.	
rŭdo.		sīdo.		stringo.		torqueo.		vincio.	
*rumpo.		singultio.		struo.		torreo.		*vinco.	
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săpio.		sisto.		suesco.		trĕmo.		vīvo.	
saepio.		*sŏleo.		sūgo.		trĭbuo.		*vŏlo.	
sălio.		solvo.		*sūmo.		trūdo.		volvo.	
sancio.		sŏno.		*surgo.		tundo.		vŏmo.	
sarcio.	210	sorbeo.	230	*tango.	250	turgeo.	270	vŏveo.	290

Defectives.

*coepi. *memini. *novi. *odi.

Deponents.

*Amplector.		fătiscor.		mētior.		oppĕrior.		rĕmĭniscor.	
ăpiscor.	296	fungor.		mĭsĕreor.	310	ordior.		reor.	
assentior.		fruor.		*mŏrior.		*ŏrior.		*sĕquor.	325
commĭniscor.		grădior.	305	nanciscor.		păciscor.		ulciscor.	
expĕrior.		īrascor.		*nascor.		*pătior.	320	*ūtor.	
expergiscor.		lābor.		nītor.		*prŏfĭciscor.		vescor.	328
făteor.	301	*lŏquor.		*oblīviscor.		*quĕror.			

NUMERALS COMPLETED. (See p. 129.)

1. ūnus.	11. undĕcim.	21. unus et viginti *or* viginti unus.	100. centum.		
2. duo.	12. duōdĕcim.		200. dūcenti.*		
3. trēs.	13. trēdĕcim.		300. trĕcenti.		
4. quattuor.	14. quattuordĕcim.	30. trīgintā.	400. quadringenti.		
5. quinque.	15. quindĕcim.	40. quādrāgintā.	500. quingenti.		
6. sex.	16. sēdĕcim.	50. quinquāgintā.	600. sexcenti.		
7. septem.	17. septendĕcim.	60. sexāgintā.	700. septingenti.		
8. octō.	18. duodēvīginti.	70. septŭāgintā.	800. octingenti.		
9. nŏvem.	19. undēvīginti.	80. octōgintā.	900. nongenti.		
10. dĕcem.	20. vīginti.	90. nōnāgintā.	1000. millĕ.		

Give the ordinals, distributives, and adverbs of these.

* 200 to 900 are declinable, -ti, -tae, -tă.

PRAXIS ON THE INDEX.

In the following, the derivation of the words is first to be given; then the meaning; then the use. The Greek names, where stated, are to be added; and, lastly, any peculiarities are to be noted.

Designations first used in the Primer are marked with an asterisk.

A.

Ablativus.	Absolutus Ablativus.	Accusativus.
Activa Vox.	Adjectivum.	Adverbium.
Alphabet.	*Annexive Relation.	Anomala.
Apodosis.	Appositum.	Asyndeton.
Attractio.	Attributive Relation.	Attributum.

Give examples of attributive relation, as—

(1.) Epithetic. (2.) Attributively enthetic.
(3.) Adverbially enthetic. (4.) Complemental.

C.

1. Explain *Casus.* Derivation. Greek for *case.* Derivation of the Greek. Derivation of *declension. Casus rectus. Casus obliqui.* What cases are not oblique? Is this nomenclature strictly correct? What ought to be properly called *casus rectus*? Cases of *nux*?

B. How are other relations supplied when cases fail to express them? How are cases made in French? How in English? What modern languages derived from the Latin have only one case-form in each number of nouns? How many case-forms has English?—German? To what class of words is the possessive ordinarily limited in English? How does

German mark the declensions most fully? How many cases exist in Sanscrit? What are the names of the additional cases, beyond the six Latin ones? What case is discarded in Greek? How is the omission supplied? Does it retain traces of the instrumental and locative? Are there any fragments of the locative case in Latin? What pronominal forms, what adverbs, what case-ending appears to have sprung out of it?

C. By what relations do modern grammarians explain the cases? If this be true, what will the nominative be? The ablative? The accusative? The dative? What does this theory fail to account for? How is the Greek genitive inconsistent with it?

Causalis Clausula.	Character.
Circumstantive Relation.	Clausula.
Collectiva.	Comparativa Clausula.
*Complementum.	*Compositum Subjectum.
Concessiva Clausula.	Conditionalis Clausula.
Congruentia.	Conjugatio.
Conjunctio.	Conjunctivus Modus.
Consecutio Temporum.	Consecutiva Clausula.
Consonantes Litterae.	

Classify the consonants:

(1.) As guttural, dental, labial.
(2.) As mutes, spirants, liquids.
(3.) What are the double letters?

Contractio. Copula. Correlativa.

Give the Latin of the following copulative verbs:—

(1.) I am.	(2.) might be.
(3.) become.	(4.) appear.
(5.) stand forth.	(6.) turn out.
(7.) am called.	(8.) remain.
(9.) am born.	(10.) seem.
(11.) am made.	(12.) am created.
(13.) am marked out.	(14.) am chosen.
(15.) am elected.	(16.) am declared.

(17.) am proclaimed.
(18.) am named.
(19.) am saluted.
(20.) am called.
(21.) am written down.
(22.) am entitled.
(23.) am described.
(24.) am esteemed.
(25.) am reckoned.
(25.) am believed.
(27.) am thought.
(28.) am deemed.
(29.) am judged.
(30.) am held.
(31.) am counted.
(32.) am known.
(33.) am acknowledged.
(34.) am said.
(35.) am related.
(36.) am reported.
(37.) am found.
(38.) am discovered.
(39.) am proved.

D.

Dativus Casus. Declinatio. Defectiva.
Deminutiva. Deponens Verbum.

E.

Ellipsis. Enclitica. *Enthesis.
Enunciatio. Enunciatio Obliqua. Epithet.
Etymologia.

In what way is the ablative absolute enthetical?

F.

Factitiva Verba. Figura. Finalis Clausula.
Finitum Verbum. Flexio.

G.

Genitivus. Genus. Gerundium: Gerundivum.
Graecismus.

H.

Historic Infinitive.

I.

Imperativus Modus. Impersonalia Verba. Indicativus Modus.
Infinitiva Clausula. Infinitivum. Infinitum Verbum.
Interjectio. Interrogatio Infinitiva. Interrogatio Obliqua.
Intransitiva Verba.

K.

Kalendarium.

L.

Locativus.

M.

Mobilia Substantiva. Modus.

N.

Negativae Particulae. Nomina. Nominativus Casus.
*Noun-term. Numeralia. Numaria Res.

O.

Objective Relation. Objectum. Obliqua Oratio.
Oblique Subject. Oblique Complement.

P.

Participium. Partes Orationis. Particulæ.
Partitiva Vocabula. Passiva Vox. Patronymicum.
Perfectum. Perfect-stem. Periphrastic Conjugation.
Petitio Obliqua. Phrasis. Position.
Praedicatum. Praepositio. Predicative Relation.
Present-Stem. *Prolative Relation. Pronomen.
Propria Nomina. Proprietive Relation. Prosodia.
Protasis.

Make present indicatives from the following stems, and explain the process.

(1.) Fid, frag, lab, rup.
(2.) Si, li, tem, cer, sper, ster, pos.
(3.) Pa, ira, cre, ulc, dic, nac.
(4.) Pel, tol. (5.) Flec, pec, nec.
(6.) Struc, vig. (7.) gen, sto.

R.

*Receptive Complement.	Receptive Relation.	Recta Oratio.
Reduplicatio.	Reflexiva Pronomina.	Relation.
Relativum Pronomen.		Root.

S.

Scansio.	Sententia.	

How are sentences divided? What are the three forms of a simple sentence? Of what does a compound sentence consist? Explain coordinate and subordinate.

Stem.	Clipt Stem.	Subjectum.
*Subobliqua Clausula.	Substantival Clauses.	Substantivum.
Superlativus Gradus.	Supine-Stem.	Supinum.
Syllaba.	Syncope.	Synesis.
Syntaxis.		

T.

Temporalis Clausula.	Tempus.	Tempus.
*Trajectiva.	Transitiva Verba.	

U.

Universalia.

V.

Verb of Being.	Verbum.	*Verb-Noun.
Vocales.		

What does the sign ⊢ represent? By whom introduced? What is the standard vowel? Medial? Sharp semi-consonant? Flat semi-consonant? Sharp medial? Flat medial? What letters did not exist originally? Why were they introduced?

Vocativus Casus.	Vowel-change.	Vox.

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AIDS TO SCHOLARSHIP

BY

THE REV. JOHN DAY COLLIS, D.D.

Honorary Canon of Worcester; Head Master of the Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth, Bromsgrove; Late Fellow of Worcester College, and Grinfield Lecturer on the Septuagint, Oxford.

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